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Letters in Canada: 1939 . . . . Edited by A. S. P. Woodhouse
  Poetry . . . . E. K. Brown
  Fiction . . . . J. R. MacGillivray
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CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Watson Kirkconnell, Professor of Classics in the University of Manitoba (United College), has recently published an account of attitudes to the war among the New Canadians, *Canada, Europe and Hitler.*

A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, adds to his work in philosophy a close study of contemporary politics and foreign affairs.

J. R. MacGillivray, Assistant Professor of English in University College, is our regular surveyor of Canadian fiction.

W. S. Milne, well known as a producer and critic of plays, again surveys Canadian drama.

F. H. D. Pickersgill is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, at present in France.

C. P. Stacey, a graduate of the University and Assistant Professor of History at Princeton, is the author of the Oxford Pamphlet—*Canada and the Second World War.*

Felix Walter, Professor of French in Trinity College, will shortly publish a translation of the distinguished French-Canadian novel *30 Arpents.*

The other contributors to this number are members of the Editorial Board.

DEMOCRACY TODAY*

A. D. Lindsay

THIS is a remarkable book, written by a remarkable man. It is not an academic treatise, but a profession of faith, a diagnosis of what has gone wrong with democracy since the war, and a rallying call for the future.

Anyone who reviews it must begin with a tribute to the spirit in which it is written. The ex-President of Czecho-Slovakia might well be bitter, cynical, and disillusioned. He is none of these things—rather

> One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
>   Never doubted clouds would break,
> Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
> Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
>   Sleep to wake.

The last sentences of the book are: "The present crisis in Europe is the continuation of the fight for a better society. That is the ideal of democracy. This ideal is something so high, so valuable, and so dignified that it is worth believing and living. It is worth being a democrat."

There is an assurance in the book, a sanity and magnanimity and courage that make it a tonic.

Dr Beneš sees democracy as "a benefit always in danger and always to be defended, cultivated, guarded and improved." "The *Declaration of Human Rights* of the French and American revolutions was a political and philosophical act, in which the intellectual and political efforts of five centuries (or even, one could say, the struggle for the political development and organisation of society in all ages) was concentrated. It was the triumph of reason and the freedom of conscience, science and research, the triumph of rationalism as a philosophical method and system against the old mediaeval scholastic philosophy, Catholic theology and religious intolerance."

But this nineteenth-century democracy had not done its full work. It had not solved the social question. "The question of how to transform the *political* liberal democracy into a new kind of

---

***Democracy Today and Tomorrow*, by Edward Beneš, ex-President of Czecho-Slovakia, Macmillan, 1939, $3.00.

social and economic democracy arose." "The bourgeois postwar European society is just now waging a new life-and-death struggle of enormous dimensions. It is a struggle both for the preservation of *political* democracy against the right-wing totalitarian dictatorships on the one side, and for the solution of *social* problems in the spirit and in the framework of political democratic institutions against the communist system on the other. It is a struggle for the transformation of the old, purely political bourgeois democracy into a new, higher and at the same time deeper and more perfect democracy which I will call humanitarian democracy . . . a new phase of democratic experience. . . ."

This is in Dr Beneš' eyes a gigantic task, bound to take a long time—bound to have its ups and downs, its victories and defeats. The war was a great victory. "The victory of the Allied and Associated nations was not only a military victory; it was, first of all, a spiritual and moral victory of free nations in one of the greatest historical fights for the new free modern man, for the free modern nation and for the free modern state." "The League of Nations is a symptom and expression of the democratisation of Europe and the world after the Great War and therefore the present League of Nations can exist and function morally only in a democratic world."

That briefly is Dr Beneš' assurance of faith. He does well to remind us of what we are now apt to forget, the nature of the issue involved in the Great War and the extent of the democratic victory it implied.

What then has brought us down? The answer to this question is the most interesting part of the book. Dr Beneš reviews the events of post-war years, *quorum pars magna fuit*, and gives his diagnosis of what went wrong.

In the first place the new democracies of Central Europe retained in many ways a social structure made for non-democratic governments, which could be adapted only most imperfectly for democratic purposes. They were therefore ineffective governments. Some of them had what may be called the latest democratic "gadgets" but lacked the real basic necessities of democracy. I remember in about 1924 hearing Professor Zimmern read a paper about these new democracies in which he deplored the fact that they had not realized the necessity for a strong executive. We have all far too much thought of democracy as having a stock pattern or perhaps a few stock patterns—not nearly enough thought of it as a principle to be adapted in all sorts of ways to varying conditions. I have been reading lately a most interesting account of the form of democracy being worked out by the Chinese in Shansi. Sun Yat Sen's stock pattern seems fortunately to be for the time in store, and the Chinese are making a pattern of democracy to suit their particular needs with most interesting results.

The second thing that went wrong was the result of Communism. Communism was the revenge of the neglected social question in democracy. Because democracy had stopped short, had on the whole refused to extend its principles to the economic sphere, that neglected aspect received in Communism a tremendous emphasis. It treated democracy as democracy had treated it, and became anti-democratic: while at the same time the fear of Communism made the well-to-do classes favour Fascism. These classes attacked democracy because they were afraid it would go on to deal with the social question: Communists attacked it because they were sure it would do nothing of the kind. These sworn enemies to each other both attacked democracy.

There is no doubt that Dr Beneš is right. This did happen. The German democracy suffered about equally from the rich men who financed Hitler because they were afraid of republican Germany's social legislation, and from the attack of Moscow. The democratic movement all over the world is still in this danger. There are still Liberals who say that democrats can have nothing to do with socialism or even perhaps with New Deals, and by doing so they provoke the Communist reply that socialism can have nothing to do with democracy. The progressive forces in all democratic countries have to fight on two fronts. I think this has had a great deal to do with the paralysis of the Labour party in this country. Because of the presence of Communists on its left it has been tempted to go in for vague proposals of far-reaching revolution which it has no desire to carry out. It can't take the sensible course of attacking obvious and crying social evils along with all other people who are ready to attack them. Then it would be accused of allying itself with "capitalist parties." It therefore gets so much concerned with political orthodoxy, with denouncing right-hand defections and left-hand extremes, that it does nothing. The keen young men, disillusioned, go over into Communism, and so the vicious circle is complete.

If democracy is to survive, those who believe in it must prove that it is an infinitely preferable alternative to either Fascism or Communism. That they ought easily to be able to do. But they will never do it unless they give up the old-fashioned laissez-faire theory of democracy: abandon the now completely outworn opposition between individualism and socialism: recognize that a planned democracy, that experiments like the New Deal, are not uneasy compromises between democracy and its opposite, but the logical working out of democratic theory. The sad fact is that we haven't really got a proper philosophic theory of twentieth-century democracy. It is one of the merits of Dr Beneš' book that it maintains that democracy is implied in the very principles of progressive government, and is based on principles so fundamental that they can be applied to the most varying circumstances. Dr Beneš does not give us a programme for social democracy. That is not his business in this book. But his account of the decline of democracy in Central Europe makes the reader see how vitally important it is that we should present democracy, not as something the older among us are accustomed to and don't want to lose, but as a living and progressive faith which has done much in the past but has far more to do in the future.

For a very long time democratic theorists ignored economic questions altogether. Even Lord Bryce in his last great book about the democracies of the world said that democracy was not concerned with economic equality. Such onesidedness always has its revenge. The popular doctrine nowadays is that economics is everything and politics nothing. Because the older democrats said that if power were distributed equally, it didn't matter what happened to wealth, many "advanced thinkers" say nowadays that if wealth is distributed equally, it doesn't matter what happens to power. Even as able a man as Professor Laski, who ought to know better, talks in this sort of way. The Webbs in their book on Russia spend so much effort in explaining that political liberty without economic liberty is of no value, that they hardly consider whether economic liberty could exist or be of any value without political liberty. So long as men think as loosely as that, they will not seriously defend or fight for democracy. You cannot fight for democracy if you will not take seriously problems of power.

If we think politics—the problem of the distribution of power—unimportant, and economics everything, we shall have a grim disillusionment, but in the meantime we may have let democracy go. Let us all therefore be clear where we and others stand. Are those on the right prepared to defend democracy even though it involves far-reaching social and economic change? Are those on the left prepared to defend democracy even though it means that the social and economic changes they desire may not come so rapidly as they would if democracy were abandoned? We must be democrats first and individualists and socialists second: I see no reason to suppose that the surviving democracies are safe from the danger of the fatally false disjunction between Fascism and Communism. The testing time will come after the war is over. Unless we have a vision of a planned and inspired democracy as an ideal in the support of which democrats can unite, we may easily find ourselves divided between men who are so frightened of Communism that they become Fascists and men who are so frightened of Fascism that they become Communists, and no democrats will be left.

The next count in Dr Beneš' diagnosis is "the mistakes and deficiencies in the foreign policy of the great democratic Western European states after the war." He refers in this connection particularly to the spread of pacifism.

> The democracies, according to their principles, proclaimed pacifism and opposition to war. . . . Even then when the democracies (France for instance) had some doubts about the possibility of disarmament, they felt morally obliged to pursue this pacifist policy, have defended these doctrines publicly, educated public opinion in this spirit, and created thus in the democratic countries a quite special pacifistic atmosphere. . . . They frequently lulled their political circles into inactivity and an exaggerated belief or hope that there could be and must be no war. They weakened public opinion for any more resolute resistance and even inculcated a general distaste for the idea that the democratic régimes should ever take up arms for any idea or interest. This state of mind became so general—particularly among certain leaders and certain classes of the Western democratic powers—that the *authoritarian governments* and leaders considered and even proclaimed democracy as the expression of cowardice, declaring that it would and must yield in every case where the authoritarian régimes would have the courage to threaten them with war and show the spirit of decision to carry this threat into action. . . .
>
> Thus when the tension between democracy and totalitarianism had reached its highest degree and threatened to explode, the totalitarian régimes appeared the stronger, with better military preparations and a more effective policy. I myself am convinced that they only *appeared* stronger. But it was sufficient that in a number of European conflicts the democracies remained at a disadvantage and that they were at last systematically found to retreat, to concede, to capitulate.

There is a note: "Manchuria and China, Abyssinia, the occupation of Austria, the civil war in Spain, the German-Czechoslovak conflict in September and October 1938, etc." That is all this restrained man has to say to the Western democracies which betrayed his country. Their well-intentioned pacifism was the cause of their weakness and indecision.

This charge which Professor Beneš makes is worth serious consideration. No one can look back on all those years since the war and deny the indecisiveness and weakness of the foreign policies of the great Western democracies. No one can deny either, I think, that part of their indecisiveness came from the fact that there was a strong "peace at any price" party in all those countries. This indecisiveness is not a necessary characteristic of democratic foreign policy. Britain did not behave like that before the war. The United States in 1914 never "dithered" as it does now. How has this change come about?

I think the answer is twofold. The great Western democracies in 1914-18 made an enormous and prolonged effort of will. They did really fight for a great world ideal. In that fight they won. They were then bound to be disillusioned. This has nothing to do with whether war does or does not settle things. All great and prolonged efforts of will are followed by disillusion. For in order to sustain ourselves in a long struggle we, almost inevitably, paint apocalyptic pictures of what is to come at the end of the struggle. For example, the Labour party in England at the present time is suffering because after a long and heroic struggle against all manner of odds it at last attained power. Its followers had upheld themselves through all those years by painting pictures of the changed world which a Labour victory would bring about—by making promises which in the nature of the case could not be redeemed. The Labour party at last achieved power and the miracle did not happen. Disillusion supervened. It was not that nothing was achieved by Labour. A great deal was achieved, but not a new heaven and a new earth. The same fate befell to some extent the women's suffrage movement. Its victory has had notable results but not quite the wonders which its supporters promised.

Political effort is mostly like the country described by the Red Queen in *Alice Through the Looking-Glass*. "Now *here*, you see, it takes all the running *you* can do to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else you must run at least twice as fast as that!" The hope of staying in the same place or making things a little better all round is not a slogan to inspire masses of men. They want more stirring promises to be moved to great deeds. And in one sense they can with no deception be encouraged to feel that more is at stake now, as it was in 1914. For there is at stake the very existence of a world in which it is possible for decent people to live.

Of course in 1918 there were definite reasons for disillusion. But Dr Beneš is perfectly right in maintaining that far too much is made of them. The Treaty of Versailles does not deserve all that is now said of it. There was a great deal that was good in it and will be a lasting gain. No doubt it had defects. Its manner as distinguished from its matter was very bad. But it was bound to be imperfect in the nature of things. In practical politics there have to be compromises and makeshifts. It would have had to be a heavenly and perfect settlement not to have been attacked and regarded as a failure. Men's hopes had been raised too high. They could not see that

> as no cause
> Could e'er for such exalted confidence
> Exist; so none is now for fixed despair.

People in England tried to escape from this unreasonable disappointment by pinning their faith on the League of Nations. We had fought to free oppressed nationalities. We did free them. But oppressed nationalities don't in practice, when they are freed, live up to the idealization of them which the struggle to free them produces. The Treaty of Versailles did, Dr Beneš maintains, produce a much better map of Europe, though the new map was bound to be disappointing compared to the high hopes we had had. But the League of Nations was still partly an ideal and we could go on idealizing it. Its establishment was thought of as the real accomplishment and crown of all our long efforts. We thought that by it world peace had been once for all secured: that so long as we *believed* in the League of Nations, we should not really have to fight for it.

The institution of the League of Nations *was* a great achievement. It was an instrument by which peace could have been maintained more hopefully than by any previous international arrangement. But it was not more than an instrument, and it remained true that peace needed for its maintenance constant vigilance and wisdom and courage.

The United States rejected the League of Nations at once. By so doing they contributed greatly to its failure. Having rejected the League they had nothing left which they could idealize as the dearly-bought prize of their great crusade, and there was thus nothing to stop their disillusionment with all that they and the Allies had done. Cynicism, says George Meredith, is the price that has to be paid for sentimentalism. If we help ourselves in our struggles too much with myths which romanticize what we are doing, we shall pay for it afterwards by believing equally false myths which degrade what we have done. Looking back to the years 1914-18 I don't think the foolish sentimental things that were then said were so untrue to the facts as the foolish cynical things which it has now become the fashion to say about those years.

If our democracies could learn to think and feel like Dr Beneš, to recognize that great ideals are not achieved without long and bitter struggles, without setbacks and failures: without our gains being partially spoilt by the defects and infirmities of human nature: and could maintain in spite of, or almost because of, that recognition unabated courage and resolution, then indeed the world would be safe for democracy. But we are a long way from that yet. If the democracies are to conduct a successful organization of world order, they will have to learn to be realistic, not to rely upon myths to inspire them; to face the fact that the setting up of international order is a stupendous task, not to be easily or quickly brought about.

Can it be done? It is a hard task. The democratic peoples have got to learn to think and care about international questions, to learn new political interests. For generations neither the people of Britain nor the people of the United States have had to bother about foreign politics. This is the second part of our answer to the question why the democracies became so indecisive in their foreign policy after the war.

Nations can be moved to firm and decisive action for great causes which they have learnt to feel instinctively: their independence: certain institutions and ways of behaviour, the concern for which is by this time "in their bones." To such appeals they will respond instinctively. But these are appeals to them to defend and preserve something old and precious and familiar which is being attacked.

In this generation the democratic nations are called on to do something new, strange, and unaccustomed: to commit themselves to a great experiment: to go beyond themselves and almost to do violence to their old and instinctive feelings. There is no evading this challenge. Technical inventions have now made the world one interrelated system: we cannot restore our old isolation if we wanted to. Civilization will have to have some kind of international organization or it will be torn in pieces by the un-civilization of parts of our new interrelated world. We most of us see that by our intellect by this time. But we don't feel the necessity "in our bones." We may form organizations and societies galore to discuss world order and think out all manner of ingenious schemes to bring it about. But in spite of all the efforts we have been making, the necessity for world order is not real enough in our minds and in our hearts for us to rouse ourselves in its defence. World order tends, alas! to live for us in another world—a world of dreams and Utopias and castles in Spain.

Great Britain and the United States are both strong countries, which have for long felt themselves fairly secure from attack. They have been able to dream about foreign affairs and the reorganization of the world. They have therefore taken a long time to look realistically at the problem before them.

The pacifism which Dr Beneš criticizes is not the pacifism of the martyr or the Christian witness: it is unrealistic or escapist pacifism. There was and still is genuine respectable pacifism in this country. But there has been in the years since 1918 a growth of something very different—an unrealistic, sentimental pacifism. Its adherents talked as though a little discussion would settle all difficulties: as though a series of conferences would reconcile all conflicts: as though postcard pledges would weld individuals into an organic functioning community. We have suffered from a false pacifism completely out of touch with political realities.

Can the great Western democracies retain their idealism and their concern for universal world order and yet acquire a realistic and sober outlook upon foreign politics? Or must they go on alternating between sentimentalism and cynical disillusion? That seems to me the problem in front of us. Dr Beneš' book can make us realize, as few other books do, the dangers which face democracy in the modern world, and in what a temper of sanity and hope they can be faced.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND WAR AIMS

F. H. D. Pickersgill

BRIEFLY, French opinion on the subject of war aims can be divided into three simple categories, all three of which stand together on one point, that "we must put an end to Hitlerism." The differences appear after one has assumed the victory of the Allies and the end of Naziism.

On the one hand, there is the group, represented most clearly and intelligently by the *Action Française*, Royalist daily, which maintains the absolute necessity of totally destroying the German state, of cutting it up again into small principalities easily dominated individually by France and Britain, and the creation of a Central European federation of Austria, Hungary, "Bohemia," and Poland under a Hapsburg monarch, a state which would be heavily financed by France and England as a bastion of defence against Russia and Asia. Several newspapers of the Right, such as *Le Jour*, *Le Matin*, *Excelsior*, *Gringoire*, *Candide*, and *Je Suis Partout*, tend with greater or less intensity in the same direction. At the other extreme, the Socialist *Populaire*, the Radical-Socialist *Œuvre*, the Catholic *Aube*, and weeklies such as *La Lumière*, *Le Peuple*, and *Temps Présent*, all either Left-wing or Catholic, abstain rigorously from any sort of anti-German propaganda, maintain a distinction between Naziism and the German people, and insist on the latter's right to live, regard the gratuitous creation of a Hapsburg federation in Central Europe as reactionary, a step back to tyrannical power-politics, and look to the immediate creation of a strengthened League of Nations after the war, and in the long run to the dissolution of European nations in a United States of Europe.

Between these two positions is to be found the third: the most violently nationalistic of the three. Nationalist and anti-German, but not Catonic in an insistence on *Germania delenda est*, this group considers the principle of sovereign nationalities as the necessary starting point for the reconstruction of Europe. It recognizes the right to exist, not only of the Czech, Polish, and Austrian states, but also of the German state, though of a disarmed, surveyed, and (for a time) militarily occupied German state. Politically it is neither particularly to the Left nor particularly to the Right: it is represented by *Ordre*, whose editor is the syndicalist Buré, by *Justice* with its ex-communist editor Frossard, by *Epoque*, the newspaper supposed to be the unofficial organ of the French General Staff, whose editor, Henri de Kerillis, is at once a deputy of the Right and accused by most Rightists of being "bought by Moscow." The *Action Française* is commonly considered the most nationalistic organ in France. In the course of this article the reasons should appear for the contention that in fact the *Action Française* and its sympathizers are not nearly so sincerely nationalistic as this group, *Ordre*, *Epoque*, *Justice*.

The elucidation of the three positions on war-aims will follow two lines. The first is an indication of the historical development of these groups; the second, an effort to present their views on the present conflict, on the character of German and Russian aggression, and on the exact nature of the things which the Allies are defending.

Going back to the year 1935, and the Italo-Ethiopian War, in the days before popular fronts in France or in Spain, the division of French opinion on the subject of the Italian aggression was much more nearly a division of Left from Right than it has been since. The journalists of the Right were violently opposed to League sanctions against Italy, on the ground principally of their sympathy with the Fascist political system and their somewhat fantastic theory of a united Latin Europe working solidly together to build up a barrage of "order" against the "barbarian" forces pressing in from outside the pale. They saw no reason for imposing sanctions against Italian imperialism, inasmuch as France and England, who would be the principal imposers of sanctions, were the two greatest imperialist powers in the world, and had little right to assume a high moral tone about the imperialist pretensions of anyone else. The conception of French hegemony in Europe, based on the French relations with the peoples of Central Europe, played a less important role in the calculations of the Royalist, near-Royalist, or near-Fascist journalists than did the conception of a Latin fortress, solidly built to preserve a certain social order from corrosive influences within and barbarian invasion from without. Hence their alleged realism, in passing lightly over Italian political immorality for the sake of building up a Franco-Italian solidarity, was hardly realism at all, but was based on the acceptance of, rather than the shutting of eyes to, Fascist aggression.

Buré, Kerillis, and the famous Pertinax, at that time working with Kerillis, were also in favour of a realist policy towards Italy. Their attitude, however, was based rather on the conception of

French hegemony in Europe than on any concern for the tender feelings of a "Latin sister." They had no regard for Italy, as later developments have shown, but had an intense concern for the re-establishment of French supremacy on the continent and were ready to ally themselves to any country whatever (except Germany, whom they recognized as the immediate danger) in order to further this cause. Their attitude, unlike that of the extreme Right, was based not on a conception of Latinity and order, but on a pure and unconditional nationalism, prepared to take a chance on any sort of internal changes provided France were strong, were dominant. Buré, for example, was never a conscientious objector to Revolution, nor, in fact, was Kerillis: to them a strong France was certainly worth a revolution—or a reaction—or whatever other price might have to be paid. Between this group and the extreme Right the difference, though subtle, was vitally important; its importance will be seen in the differences in attitude on other questions of external politics. The Rightists were anxious that France be strong, but principally as a safeguard against Revolution. The importance of friendship with Italy was that Italy meant strong government and protection of France against violent social change. To Buré and Kerillis, the importance of friendship with Italy was the strengthening of France's position in Europe, and if the resulting Italian influence in France produced political and social reaction, they were prepared to accept the consequence as the price to be paid for a strong nation.

Left-wing opinion was, of course, solidly in favour of the imposition of sanctions on Italy. In the minds of Socialists, Radical-Socialists, and Catholic-Democrats, the defence of sanctions rested on the principle of collective security. This group of opinion, opposed to the nationalists, insisted on the necessity of subjecting any national sovereignty—be it even French national sovereignty—to the League and to the principles of international justice. They were no more friendly, in reality, to French hegemony than to Italian or any other hegemony, and saw in an effective League the instrument for destroying the ferocious and unprincipled nationalisms which were preparing a first-class war in Europe. The friendship or hostility of one country (particularly of a country to whose politics this group had always been violently opposed) mattered little in the balance against the triumph of an active and effective League. The Communists, on the extreme Left, were of course for the imposition of sanctions, on the basis of a crusade against Fascism. Their attitude on foreign policy until the recent Russo-German pact was always in agreement with that of Socialists and Catholic-Democrats, though the reason was different: destroy the Fascist rule of force to leave the way clear for the communist rule of force.

The next stage in the preparation of European war was the civil war in Spain, with the German and Italian intervention on the Nationalist side. The divergence in attitude of the two Nationalist groups in France was made quite plain by their respective attitudes on the question of intervention in Spain in favour of the Republicans. The question came up at a moment when the *Front Populaire* in France was effecting a series of social reforms of a fairly drastic nature, and when the temper of the people was so enthusiastic and so violently *Front Popu* as almost to presage a new French Revolution. At that stage it was virtually impossible to go into the Bastille quarter of Paris without running into a parade marching to the alternating tunes of the *Marseillaise* and the *Internationale*. Support, effective support, for the Spanish *Frente Popular* meant an increase in the prestige of the Left in France and would have put the seal on the work of the *Front Populaire* in that country. At the same time a victory for General Franco would, it was feared, turn Spain into a garrison for Germany and her axis-ally Italy, and give France a third frontier to defend when the day of reckoning came. The extreme Right was prepared to accept this risk in order to prevent the revolutionary movement in France from gaining ground. The way in which the laws of the *Front Populaire* were touching the pocket-books of the middle classes frightened even moderately conservative papers such as *Figaro* into loud support of General Franco and violent attacks on "Red" Spain. The Right, allegedly ultra-nationalist, was demonstrating that not nationalism but conservatism was uppermost in its calculations. While still anti-Nazi, or rather anti-German, the newspapers of the Right maintained that German influence in Spain was minimal, and that French support of Franco, or at any rate non-intervention, would mean a victory of Italians and Spanish Nationalists who would then be so grateful to France that they would be ready to throw over Germany and form a Latin bloc. Mussolini's susceptibilities had been offended by the question of sanctions, but Fascism was fundamentally Francophile and Germanophobe, so that with tact and flattery he could be persuaded to break the unnatural axis alliance.

The other group of nationalists, with Buré, Kerillis, and Pertinax in the lead, were pro-Republican. Kerillis took some time to see the light, but when he did was more violent even than the others. Revolution or no revolution, *Front Populaire* or no *Front Populaire*, France could not afford to turn Spain over from the Francophile Republican government into the hands of her potential enemies. Once more, with this group, purely nationalistic—even purely military—considerations outweighed all others.

The Left was, of course, solidly for intervention in Spain. The Catholics of the Left, influenced by atrocity stories of church-burning and the like, hesitated for a time, but swung round. Here again the predominant consideration was not national, but social and philosophic. The rebellion against the legally established government of Spain could not be tolerated by good republicans; the triumph of the *Frente Popular* meant the triumph of the *Front Populaire*, and Catholic journals, such as *Aube* and *Jeune République*, were as much *Front Populaire* papers, though perhaps not so officially, as *Œuvre*, *Populaire*, or *Humanité*.

Then came the Sudeten crisis of September, 1938. The taking of the Sudetenland by the Germans meant not only a forcible revision of the Treaty of Versailles, but also the end of the Czech fortified line, the paralysis of France's only sure Central European ally. Resistance to Germany meant, primarily, the spectre of war, which no one liked; not thinking much beyond next week, the average man accepted Chamberlain's "peace in our time" with a sigh of relief. But it meant co-operation with Soviet Russia; it meant the certain hostility of Italy; it meant a war which would be at least 50 per cent ideological and would result in the triumph of Left-wing idealism. A defeat of Fascist aggression rather than of Germany meant the victory of democracy rather than of France and England. Hence the division was only natural. The *Action Française*, *Le Jour*, *Gringoire*, and others, not content with preaching pacifism at this moment, poured forth anti-Czech propaganda very nearly as venomous as that which could be found in the German papers at the same time. Papers of the moderate Right, considerably more tactful, said "We are not ready"—in spite of the assurances of the French General Staff to the contrary.

The group which I have labelled nationalist was very bellicose, and strongly *anti-Munichois*. Again the question of national interest outweighed all others.

The Left, it goes without saying, was *anti-Munichois*. Munich was, in the opinion of the Left, a Fascist triumph and a triumph of gratuitous aggression. The best of Left-wing opinion was most interestingly revealed by an article in the November (1938) number of the semi-Catholic review *Esprit*, entitled "Europe against the Hegemonies." While deploring Munich and its implications, the death-blow to international morality, the writer went on to suggest that at least Munich was the death-blow also to any French pretensions whatever in Central Europe, which he considered no less immoral than the pretensions of any other nationality.

The last question was that of the proposed Anglo-Franco-Russian military alliance. The purely ideological nature of the Right-wing attack on this project was bare-faced, although when the house of cards came crashing to the ground in August, 1939, the journalists of the Right had a wonderful time saying, "We told you so; we knew all along."

The Russo-German alliance, after resulting in the interdiction of the Communist dailies, *Humanité* and *Ce Soir*, rendered the press unanimous on one subject: the necessity of resistance to Germany. From the *Populaire* to the *Action Française* there is no journalist in France who can be accused of defeatism. But the differences appear when discussion turns to the nature of the enemy. A recent number of the *Populaire* speaks thus of the enemy: "The enemy—what enemy? Not, in fact, Germany, which in spite of everything is a great country and a great people, but the Third Reich, which is nothing but a machine of oppression, war and conquest, which must be destroyed once for all." This passage, quoted with approval in the Catholic *Aube*, is rejected with horror by Charles Maurras in the *Action Française*. The Left-wing newspapers are at pains to distinguish Germany from Naziism, a distinction which, though superficial, in view of Germany's history for the past seventy-five years, points to a truth: that the individuals of a nation are not wholly responsible for that nation's historical and economic evolution, and that if Germany has shoved out her elbows several times in the last three-quarters of a century it is more because of her position in Central Europe, which became awkward when she began industrializing herself, than because of the "barbarism" of a people which has produced St Albert the Great, Goethe, Kant, Heine, Einstein, and Husserl.

The *Action Française* speaks of the eternal Germany, ever aggressor and ever barbarian, except when cut to pieces into small states. The high-water-mark of German culture was reached, says Maurras, in the days when Germany had no political existence. Since Bismarck, the country has been a nullity. This crude judgment conveniently forgets the debts of science, philosophy, and theology to modern Germany. In science, relativity and the quantum theory; in philosophy, phenomenology and existentialism; in religion, dialectical theology, are all German in origin. (Luther is alleged by this group of French thinkers to be a typical German barbarian. Ironically enough a violent attack on Luther appeared in Maurras' column of the *Action Française* alongside a news item headed "Appeal of outpost of European civilization," which was the appeal of the *Lutheran* bishops of Finland to the Lutherans of America for aid in the struggle against Soviet Russia.)

No, for M. Maurras, the real enemy is still not Germany, but Revolution. Here is an interesting quotation from a recent article: "And what is the name of this common Russo-*Boche* interest? REVOLUTION—nothing else. Stalin wants to make revolution in France as everywhere else—*his* revolution, his natural, and as it were, professional interest. For Hitler it is the same story. Hitler's country wanted the revolution in Russia in 1917, in order to do its own business there. Hitler and his country want a revolution in France in 1939, for approximately the same reason. . . . Revolution in France, for the profit of the Greater Germany. Whereas Moscow, perhaps less Machiavellian, but in complete accord, can reply: 'The Revolution for Revolution's sake.' "

The concern of Marcel Colrat in an article in *Excelsior* to point out that this is not a war for democracy, and that to say so is to offend our allies the Turks, and England's ally Portugal, is significant of the tone which the Right-wing press is taking. Hence the elaborate system prearranged by the very intelligent editor of the *Action Française*, the division of Germany, and the creation of a barricade, the Hapsburg federation, in Central Europe, has much more behind it than the question of national defence. It has also as basis the defence of the existing social order against subversive forces, against revolutionary waves from Eastern Europe. According to the opinion of the extreme Right this should be the war aim of the Allies. The history of their attitude on foreign policy since 1935 ought to make it quite clear that they have been guided by a fear of revolution at least since then, and that at times the interests of national defence have taken a definitely second place.

The "nationalists," as I have called them, are as usual concerned with the problem of real victory for France, exclusive of every other consideration. Until the attack on Finland, it was Buré and Kerillis who were the strongest adherents of conciliation with Russia; they are now as bitterly opposed to League action against Russia as they were to League action against Italy in 1935. The war must be won; the enemy is Germany; *pas d'histoires*—Germany must be subjected, not in the interests of the social order, but in French national interests. The exact nature of this subjection is not elucidated by these journalists, who say generally, "Win the war before talking about the Peace." But their disapproval of Maurras' plan is very definitely expressed.

The Left, being concerned with questions which transcend national frontiers, is in accord with the Right in condemning Russian aggression as wholeheartedly as German. Blum in the *Populaire* and Bidault in *Aube* have written more bitterly against Stalinist aggression than any other journalists in France. The principle of a united Europe is their principle, and against it clash Russian aggression and German aggression equally, but also, and equally, they would object to any aggressive politics on the part of France and England. They want no hegemonies after the war, but a decent treatment of Germany, and the construction of a solid League of Nations. With the Left as with the Right the war is one of principle. But with the Right the war is against Revolution. The Socialists and the Catholic-Democrats are far from being afraid of revolution. The war, for them, is still one against Fascism, aggression, and international immorality, and the peace should prepare the way for a democratic United States of Europe.

The average man does not keep up with all this. The average man's ideas on the war, being pretty simple and direct, coincide more nearly with the Kerillis or the Burés of French journalism. But the idea of chopping up Germany is gaining ground. The reasons are not as subtle as in the case of the *Action Française*. The reasons are those of national security against the *Boche*, and that is all. But *Paris Midi*, *Le Journal*, *Le Petit Parisien*, *Intransigeant*, so-called journals of information, representing, in so far as they have any political opinion, the opinion of the average man, are swinging round towards the "idea of the Germanies" as Maurras calls it, the idea of cutting up the Reich into small principalities which can be balanced against one another, in order to paralyse the German menace.

THE WAR: BLOCKADE AND COUNTER-BLOCKADE

C. P. Stacey

THE first winter of the Second World War brought few remarkable military developments. There was no outburst of activity on the Western Front, no bombing of seaports or other cities. Only on the seas, and in the subsidiary war in Finland, was action fierce and continuous—unless, indeed, we include the constant activity of the diplomats, an activity in which even the United States, as represented by the enigmatic Mr Sumner Welles, finally took a hand. Then, in the spring, came that intensification of the conflict which had been so widely prophesied. It began with a sudden German assault on Scandinavia, the details of which are still uncertain at the moment of writing.

Before these new developments, the most important single occurrence of 1940 had been the termination of the Finnish war by the treaty signed at Moscow on March 12. Three and a half months of warfare had greatly lowered the military prestige of the Soviet Union, but had also brought the heroic army of Finland almost to the end of its limited resources; and the terms which the Finns were forced to accept were more stringent than those which they had refused in the pre-war negotiations. Finland lost much territory; for the moment, at least, however, she saved her independence—though the surrender of the country's defences brought into many minds the unhappy precedent of Czechoslovakia. The possible further consequences of the Russian victory were anxiously canvassed. That it had been a severe diplomatic reverse for the Allies, who had sympathized with the Finns but had failed to contrive effective aid for them, was universally recognized. What this might mean in terms of increased Russo-German prestige, and its results in Scandinavia or in the Balkans, was a matter of deep concern. It was also pointed out that the cessation of the Finnish hostilities meant an enhanced possibility of effective Russian economic aid for Germany; and the events in Finland had tended to bring the two aggressors closer together. While it was clear that geography, seconded by strong German pressure on Norway and Sweden, had made help for Finland a most difficult matter, the result strengthened those critics in London and Paris who disliked their governments' conduct of the war. In the House of Commons at

Westminster, Mr Hore-Belisha, whom Mr Chamberlain had forced out of the War Office at the beginning of the year, led the attack. In Paris, the attitude of the Chamber of Deputies caused the resignation of the Daladier government and its replacement by one headed by M. Paul Reynaud. In London, a reorganization of the Chamberlain Cabinet gave increased authority to Mr Winston Churchill.

So far as actual fighting between Germany and the Allies was concerned, the war during the winter was almost exclusively a sea war; and to this side of it we propose to devote the present article.

I. The Two Blockades

The genuinely offensive aspect of the operations of the belligerents was to be found in the clash of the rival blockades. Here the combatants are taking active and violent measures designed to produce victory, and the scope of their efforts has widened steadily since the outbreak of war. The Germans, who at first, as we have previously noted, showed some scruples, have now resorted to brutally unrestricted submarine and air warfare against both Allied and neutral shipping; the Allies have proscribed both German imports and exports, and have progressively improved the effectiveness of their blockade machinery.

Let us look first at the German naval campaign against the Allies. It is, of course, directed primarily against Britain, on whose vulnerability there is no need to dwell; it is designed to starve her people by cutting off their food-supply, and her industries and her war-effort by cutting off essential raw materials. In this enterprise Germany has employed three chief weapons: surface raiders operating against trade-routes in distant seas; submarines, working either as raiders or as mine-layers, mainly in waters close to the British Isles; and aircraft, whose operations are necessarily confined almost exclusively to the North Sea and the adjacent part of the Channel.

The surface war can be briefly dealt with. As we noted in January, it was natural for Germany, lacking anything like a real battle-fleet, to employ her heavy ships as commerce-destroyers; but the results of this strategy to date have been small. The *Admiral Graf Spee*, we saw, did some damage, but not a great deal, and then came to a bad end. The original pocket-battleship, the *Deutschland*, seems to have made a considerable cruise in the North

Atlantic but accomplished almost nothing apart from the sinking of the *Rawalpindi;* she is believed to have reached home in safety. The third ship of the type, the *Admiral Scheer*, has apparently not been out, and may have been the vessel that was heavily hit in the air raid on Wilhelmshaven on September 4, 1939. The Germans will perhaps think twice before they send another of these comparatively vulnerable ships out to run the risks that proved fatal to the *Spee*. Yet we shall probably hear of other surface raiders before the war is over; and if the fast full-sized battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* were so employed they would be harder to deal with than the pocket-battleships. For this reason it is pleasant to know that the fast wing of Britain's capital-ship fleet will soon be strengthened by the first two vessels of the *King George V* class, with three more to follow. In present circumstances, the British capital ships must not only "contain" the enemy's small but growing battle-force in the North Sea (the Germans have four ships of 35,000 tons or more under construction) but must also bear the burden of convoy duty, providing against the possibility of units of this force getting out into the oceans. In his speech in the House of Commons on February 27, Mr Churchill intimated that the Scapa Flow base was abandoned as unsafe after the *Royal Oak* disaster and that the battle-fleet, at least temporarily, was based elsewhere. He also confirmed that two battleships had been damaged—the *Nelson* by a mine, the *Barham* by a torpedo. This serves to remind us of the hazards to which a blockading fleet is constantly exposed, and of the necessity of maintaining a large margin of superiority.

The submarine has done far more damage to the Allied cause than the German surface fleet, and has accounted for most of the losses of merchant tonnage. The *New York Times* computes the total losses to Allied and neutral shipping from all causes down to April 7, 1940, at 1,349,297 tons. This is no laughing matter; still, a comparison with the 2,250,000 tons destroyed during the second quarter of 1917 (a period considerably less than half as long) suggests that the result must be rather disappointing to the Germans. They have sent their U-boats out in successive waves, and losses have fluctuated accordingly. The worst week of the war was that of February 11-17, during which twenty ships (86,077 tons) went to the bottom. It was a notable fact that fifteen of these were owned by neutral countries. Since the first of the year, indeed, the submarines have been warring more on the neutrals than on the Allies. Previous to January 1, 1940, the British and French had lost 138 ships, the neutrals 90. Between that date and April 7, the Allies lost only 74 as compared with the neutrals' 109. This suggests something else besides German ruthlessness: the effectiveness of the convoy system. The unarmed and usually unconvoyed neutral vessels have been easier victims. On March 26 the Admiralty stated that of 13,673 vessels convoyed by the Allied navies since the outbreak of war only 28 had been lost by enemy action. In the last weeks of March and the first week of April there was a decided slackening of submarine activity. This probably arose from the preparations which were in train for the attack on Denmark and Norway.

For their limited degree of success the enemy submarines have paid a high price. The German high command in its review of the first six months of war admitted the loss of eleven, a figure which in view of the increasing Nazi reputation for concealing losses presumably requires considerable multiplication. The Allies at the same period believed that they had destroyed approximately fifty. The progress made by the Germans with replacements is hard to estimate, though the consensus of opinion among neutral observers seems to be that it has been rather less than had been expected. In any case, as we have already noted, it is much easier to replace the vessels than to replace their crews. There is talk now of the Germans resorting to the use of very small submarines of limited cruising range which can be manned by only a few men. The effectiveness of such craft remains to be proved.

No actual figures can be given for the damage done by German aircraft raids against merchant shipping in the North Sea, but a few general statements can be made with confidence. The losses caused have been very much less than those occasioned by mine or torpedo; the number of ships damaged or destroyed has been very much less than the number attacked; and the German planes employed on this duty have themselves suffered fairly heavily. Incidentally, these planes have been responsible for perhaps the worst brutalities of an increasingly brutal war, the most striking example being the killing of more than 100 persons (mostly Indian seamen formerly interned in Germany) on the liner *Domala* on March 2. It is of some interest to note that the *Domala* reached port in spite of having been struck by three bombs. To damage a ship is useful to the German cause, but considerably less so than to destroy it.

In the meantime the Allied blockade of Germany has quietly tightened. German merchant ships have appeared on the oceans only as fugitives trying to slip through the net, and not many of the vessels that have left the shelter of neutral ports have reached Germany. Eighteen German ships were destroyed between January 1 and April 7, most of them scuttled to avoid capture; a few others fell into Allied hands. Such vessels as got home probably did so by travelling through Norwegian territorial waters. Attention was forcibly directed to this practice by the dramatic epilogue to the *Graf Spee* affair which took place on February 16. The German naval auxiliary *Altmark*, having on board as prisoners some three hundred British merchant seamen from vessels destroyed by the *Spee*, was moving through Norwegian waters protected by Norwegian naval vessels which (in spite of reports in the world press for weeks past that the *Altmark* was carrying prisoners) had failed to discover her real character. Faced with the refusal of Norway to take action to prevent the prisoners from being carried into Germany, the Admiralty authorized a violation of territorial waters, and H.M.S. *Cossack* boarded the *Altmark* and liberated the captives. Norway's loud complaints were met in London with the declaration that she had herself failed in her duty as a neutral. The British government might further have pointed out that its action had occasioned no loss of Norwegian life or property, whereas Germany had already sunk approximately fifty Norwegian vessels and in the process taken over three hundred Norwegian lives. The whole episode emphasized the singularly unhappy position of the northern neutrals.

It is still early to speak of the effects of the blockade on Germany. It appears that rather more than half of her normal imports have been cut off; and the reports of neutral correspondents indicate that while the country is very far from starvation it is not so very far from malnutrition. In the matter of raw materials of military importance, it seems clear that the Germans were worried in the course of the winter by the inadequacy of oil supplies from Rumania; and unless they contrive a great increase in the flow thence and from Russia (a matter on which they are certainly working hard, diplomatically and otherwise) they may find their resources in this respect unequal to the demands of an intensified air or land war. Great efforts are being made to obtain metals of military importance by appeals to the population of Germany; but the effectiveness of this procedure must be greatly reduced by the inroads made by the Nazi "war economy" upon the country's normal reserves before real war began. Long before September, 1939, the German dead gave up to Hitler the iron chains and other ornaments which family piety had placed around their graves. Nevertheless, we must not expect an early victory by the method of blockade. Germany is considerably less dependent than Britain upon imports, and it is only by long cumulative pressure that decisive results can be obtained. The Allied peoples must cultivate the virtue of patience.

II. Britain and the Neutrals

History has been repeating itself a good deal lately, and not least in the manner in which intensive warfare at sea oppresses neutrals large and small. Just as in 1793-1815, just as in 1914-18, the burden has fallen upon them instantly and heavily. This time it bids fair to be (if possible) heavier than ever before; for both belligerents are doing their utmost to achieve a condition of absolute blockade. And, just as in the previous instances, the operation of British sea-power has drawn numerous protests from those who wish to carry on normal business in a highly abnormal world.

The small neutrals most directly concerned (the Low Countries and the nations of Scandinavia) have complained, but have bowed to the requirements of the British contraband control. Indeed, they had no choice; and they have been able to console themselves with the reflection that, as we have noted above, Britain merely interferes with their business, while Germany destroys their ships and kills their seamen. Moreover, they know well that whereas an Allied victory would be no threat to them, a German victory would be quite a different matter. The plight of these little democratic states is not the least tragic aspect of the war. It has not been improved by the decision of the United States Congress to abandon the traditional American defence of neutral rights at sea, which removed the most powerful motive restraining the Germans from entering upon unrestricted submarine warfare against neutral shipping.

With Japan some difficulty might have been expected, but not much has materialized. The application of a little tact in initiating the embargo upon German exports had a useful effect, and Japan now appears to have accepted this feature of Allied policy. Tact was, perhaps, less in evidence in the seizure of twenty-one Germans from the steamer *Asama Maru* by a British cruiser in the immediate vicinity of the Japanese coast on January 21; but the surrender of nine of the men to Japan has apparently served to mollify her, and she has avoided the possibility of further unpleasantness by instructing her vessels to refuse passage to Germans who might be liable to seizure. The Allies' apparent intention of extending the blockade to the Pacific may, however, produce new difficulties with both Japan and Russia.

Italy has been a delicate problem, and yet less so than might have been expected of a "non-belligerent ally" of Germany. Here again the British authorities used tact. There was no undue haste in applying the export embargo to shipments of German coal to Italy, and when pressure was finally applied it soon produced a highly acceptable compromise—Britain releasing the cargoes she had seized, while Italy agreed to attempt no further shipments by sea (March 9). Germany, no doubt, will send some coal to Italy by rail; but this will further tax the German railway organization, which was already in bad shape before the war. Italy's reluctance to make an issue of this question of coal seems significant. It suggests that she fully realizes the advantages of non-belligerency, and is unwilling to abandon them. The settlement of the coal dispute coincided with a hasty visit to Rome by Hitler's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and a few days later Hitler himself conferred with Signor Mussolini in the Brenner Pass (March 18). These manœuvres were accompanied by a remarkable flurry of rumours concerning co-operation by the two dictators either in a new "peace offensive" or in an intensified war, with Russia presented in a curious variety of roles; but as the dust settled it seemed increasingly clear that Hitler had got little assistance of any kind from the other end of the Rome-Berlin Axis. More recently, however, further Anglo-Italian difficulties have been envisaged as arising out of renewed German commercial activity in the Adriatic.

The neutral nations of the Western Hemisphere have made intermittent collective appearances on the stage to protest against what they like to call "violations" of the *soi-disant* Pan-American Neutrality Zone, consisting of lines drawn by them on the map at the outset of the conflict in the hope that this sort of political witchcraft would keep it away from their doors. Since the Zone is entirely devoid of sanction in international law, both belligerent groups have, with great politeness but considerable firmness, declined to honour the protests; and it seems unlikely that this new conception is to have much practical influence on the course of the war—the more so as it has yet to be demonstrated that the naval operations that have taken place within the Zone have constituted any menace to the safety of the western neutrals.

It remains to consider the special case of the United States. The withdrawal of American ships from the European war zone has materially altered the problems of American neutrality, and incidentally has certainly made American involvement in the war less likely; yet it has not meant the *total* abandonment by the United States of the defence of what it considers to be the rights of neutrals. The last few months have witnessed considerable friction between British and American authorities: over the searching at Bermuda of mails carried by the Clipper planes, over the taking of American vessels into Kirkwall for inspection (and thus forcing them into an area forbidden to them by the United States neutrality law), and over delays caused by contraband control inspection at Gibraltar. These difficulties, happily, have been less in evidence of late, but some comment on them is in order.

The resentment aroused in the United States by these British actions has been more real than some people in British countries have perhaps been disposed to believe. There may have been a tendency in British minds to assume that sympathy for the Allied cause has been so universal among Americans as to dispose them to overlook discomforts of this type. If so, it is a somewhat dangerous tendency. It is certainly an error to regard the United States as a sort of non-belligerent Ally. Some Canadian publicists have expressed the belief that isolationism has been declining across the border since the outbreak of war; but the present writer's opinion is the reverse. The Finnish war supplied a remarkable practical example of the state of American feeling. Finland (the debt-paying nation) had long been exceptionally popular with Americans; when Russia attacked it, the American people registered tremendous indignation, which was undoubtedly genuine; their sympathy for Finland was probably greater than for the Allies; yet when it came to sending actual help to the Finns, the fear of involvement reasserted itself, and the help given was late, limited, and relatively unimportant. Americans today are more determined than ever to stay out of the war. As in 1914-17, their sympathies are much more anti-German than pro-Ally; and in this mood much harm might be done the Allied cause by treating them inconsiderately.

It has often been remarked that between 1914 and 1917 the United States had serious grievances against both belligerents, and that the chief reason it joined the Allies in the end was that whereas they interfered only with American property rights, the German submarine campaign took American lives.* Today, the withdrawal of American ships from the war zone has deprived the Germans of the opportunity to kill Americans; but the Allies are still in a position to interfere with American trade. In the absence of the German counter-irritant, it is highly essential that the Allies should behave towards the United States with tact and caution. This is not to say that there is any danger of the United States joining Germany—far from it; but repeated incidents suggesting a lack of respect for American rights might have a very serious effect upon American feeling.

III. Unanswered Questions

The war, as spring draws on, is a welter of unanswered questions, military and diplomatic. We will confine ourselves here to noting one or two of those affecting the war of the navies and the blockades.

The greatest of these of course is, Can the Allied blockade of Germany win the war? And it appears that this cannot be answered without first answering another, Can Germany get large economic assistance from Eastern and South-Eastern Europe? On this subject there are innumerable speculations current. Russia as usual is the great imponderable. Nobody knows whether the Kremlin really wants Hitler to win (but it still seems unlikely that a sweeping Germany victory would be welcome). Many observers believe that with the best will in the world Russia could not aid Germany effectively without having her economic system largely reorganized by German experts; and this raises still further questions: Would Russia care to subject herself to a reorganization under such auspices? And if so, could the job be done soon enough to save Germany? The answers must be left to time.

The great question-mark of the naval war is the extent to which the advance of the air-arm has affected the power of fleets sailing

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*An excellent survey of this subject, embodying the results of the most recent historical investigations, is to be found in Thomas A. Bailey, *A Diplomatic History of the American People* (New York, 1940). See especially Chap. xxxviii.

on the surface of the sea, and in particular their power of maintaining a blockade. So far, air-power and sea-power have not really come to grips. As we noted in January, the evidence of the early months of war seems to be against the likelihood of the revolution which some people have foretold; but that evidence is incomplete, and only experience of operations on a larger scale will tell the story. It may be that the events of March 16-20, when a German air raid on the British fleet at Scapa Flow was followed by a heavy and persistent series of attacks by the Royal Air Force on the German base at Sylt, are the beginning of a new phase of the war which will answer this question and in the process add new terrors to the conflict. The Germans claimed to have damaged at least three capital ships in the Scapa Flow raid; but on March 19, Mr Chamberlain stated most categorically in the House of Commons that no capital ship had suffered damage, that only one vessel had been struck and that its injuries were minor. Commenting on the stir caused by the raid (which may partly have stemmed from the fact that the Germans for the first time bombed air-fields on shore and in the process killed and injured civilians) the Prime Minister said, "Does anybody think we can engage in a war of this kind without innumerable raids such as this?" Before the autumn, the experts (and others) who for many years past have argued the question of aeroplane *versus* battleship may be in possession of plenty of experimental material with which to test their theories.

This position, however, was soon to change for the worse. It became clear that the Allies' answer to the unfortunate events in Finland was to take the form of intensified blockade measures. A major interest was the interruption of the German traffic in Swedish ore along the Norwegian coast from Narvik, and British submarines proceeded to destroy a number of the vessels engaged in this trade. Then, on April 8, it was announced that the Allies had taken a more drastic step: the laying in Norwegian territorial waters of three minefields. Twenty-four hours later, Germany delivered against Scandinavia a tremendous blow reminiscent of the stroke at Poland with which the war began—and a blow which, like that at Poland, had obviously been planned months in advance.

It now seems clear that when the Allied mines were laid German ships were already at sea bearing German troops upon this new errand of aggression. The aim was to swallow two kingdoms at once: Denmark (which had signed a non-aggression pact with

Germany less than a year before) and Norway. On April 9 the German army rolled over Denmark without encountering resistance; but Norway turned out to be a rather different story. True, that same day witnessed amazing German successes: the occupation, not only of the Norwegian capital of Oslo, but of a series of western ports—Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim, and Narvik—which had thought themselves covered by the British blockade. The explanation of these events, as seen at the moment of writing, appears to be triple: the thoroughness and skill with which the Germans planned and executed the enterprise; the dirty weather in the North Sea which served to conceal the movement from British ships; and last, but not least, the fact that there was treason in important quarters in Norway. Thanks to the "gigantic conspiracy" which an astonished American correspondent who was on the ground described a few days later, the invaders came measurably close to seizing the whole country without a blow. Nevertheless, certain Norwegian coastal batteries and naval vessels inflicted heavy damage on the German navy; and as the country began to recover from its bewilderment military resistance to the German columns gathered and stiffened. It was clear, however, that the ill-armed Norwegians required immediate and powerful aid, and the Allies set about providing it.

The great essential was to strike effectively at the weak foundation of Hitler's new enterprise: the German sea-communication with Norway. As these lines are written, it appears that this has been done. Many German transports have been sunk by operations in the Skagerrak, and the transit of troops towards Oslo, if not entirely stopped, has been very seriously interfered with. In this work British submarines, minefields, and bombing-planes have all played important parts, and surface vessels have apparently also been at work in the Skagerrak; and it is evident that a large proportion of Germany's small but efficient navy has been destroyed in the first week of the campaign in and around Norway. The greatest single blow was struck at Narvik on April 13, when a British destroyer flotilla supported by the battleship *Warspite*, a brave old veteran of Jutland, broke into the fjord and sank seven German destroyers. Then, on April 15, the crisis entered a new phase, when the Admiralty and War Office jointly announced, "British forces have now landed at several points in Norway." This, at the moment of writing, is the last word. A new theatre of war has been opened, and the possibilities of the situation are, literally, unlimited. It is quite possible that this first extension of the conflict will soon lead to further extensions.

It is more than possible that the interruption of the German communications across the Skagerrak will produce an attack by Hitler upon Sweden—a country likely, however, to be a fairly hard nut to crack. Belgium and Holland are again shaking in their shoes—but they too offer a fairly formidable prospect to an invader. In the Mediterranean, the Italian press is rumbling volcanically, and undoubtedly Mussolini is watching Scandinavia for a sign. Should the German enterprise there appear to be succeeding—should German air-power, in particular, appear able to get the better of British sea-power—he may venture to throw in his lot with Hitler, or at least may capitalize the circumstances to the extent of making new demands upon France. Morally and materially, the stakes in Norway are immense. If Hitler sustains a serious reverse there, free men everywhere will take heart to resist totalitarian aggression, and it may be the beginning of the end of Naziism. If he wins his fight, the situation will be worse than ever.

LETTERS IN CANADA: 1939

Edited by A. S. P. WOODHOUSE

THIS year it has at last been found possible to dispense with the division of "Letters in Canada" into two parts and present the whole in the April issue. There has been no curtailment in the essays: four (I, II, III, and VI) go to English-Canadian letters, and two (IV and V) to French-Canadian and New-Canadian respectively. The lists of publications are presented separately, as before, but with two or three minor omissions of works remote from literature, such as handbooks, school text-books, and some anonymous government publications. In List VIIA, Scholarship, Canadian Fields, a system of group entry under the leading journals and annual volumes has been adopted, so as to put on record the names of the chief contributors without duplicating the information contained in the quarterly bibliographies of the *Canadian Historical Review* and the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science;* to these the reader is referred for more detail. In all lists one improvement has been effected: all periods within entries have been avoided, and bibliographical and other information, not forming part of the title, has been enclosed in brackets, with the result that the titles of works stand out more clearly.

It is too early as yet to predict the effect of the war on Canadian letters. It would seem markedly to have reduced the number of plays written and performed in 1939. In other departments no such reduction is apparent. But, as is natural, attention has in measure shifted to the war as a subject (see List VIF (*a*) War).

Since the last publication of "Letters in Canada," the Dominion, and not least Canadian literature, has suffered a severe loss in the death of the Governor-General. We hope to include a memorial article on Lord Tweedsmuir in the July issue of the QUARTERLY. Meanwhile, it is fitting to record our gratitude for the interest which he expressed, year by year, in "Letters in Canada," and for the strong encouragement which he gave.

There remains only the pleasant duty of thanking those who have in various ways aided in the preparation of the present survey. They include, besides Miss Ewart and her staff in the General Editorial Office of the University Press, the officials of the University Library; Miss Florence B. Murray of the Reference Department, Toronto Public Library; the contributors of notes on spceial subjects or works; and many well-wishers, of whom Mr Clay shall again stand as the type.

I. POETRY

E. K. Brown

In 1939, more than in any other year, Canadian poets have been preoccupied with stresses and blockages in the national society. Those of us who have long believed that in our verse there has been far too much meteorology will take a special pleasure in noting that, from undistinguished scribbling up to the authentic poetry of Mr Pratt, there has been a new vigour and clearness in the presentation of social life. The poets have also shown that verse alive with anxiety and packed with reflection forfeits nothing of the sensitivity to nature which has long been the one constant virtue in poetic writing in this country.

No poem represents the emphasis of the year so well as *The Wind Our Enemy*, by Miss Anne Marriott, published as a Ryerson Chap-Book. In it we have the first striking presentation in verse of the tragedy of drought. After a spirited prelude, in which the themes are suggested, she paints the wheatfields in their productive glory; the rest of the poem reveals the effects on farmers and their families of year upon year of drought—first a wry fortitude, then a grudging acceptance of relief, pathetic efforts at communal amusement, degeneration of fibre, an indestructible residue of irrational courage, all set against the background of caked earth, shrivelled grain, and gaunt farm-animals. It is a great subject. Miss Marriott's technique is firm and at the same time infinitely plastic: she can state and she can suggest, setting side by side scraps of significant conversation in impoverished language and bursts of high poetry. She has achieved the most impressive single poem of the year.

Much of Mr Arthur S. Bourinot's *Under the Sun*, a collection of thirty-four poems, remarkably varied in form and tone, is social verse. One of the most careful craftsmen in the whole range of our poetry, he has hitherto been conservative in the choice both of themes and forms; in his new collection he shows himself keenly aware of the Canadian society (and of the international framework to which it belongs) and of the most successful contemporary modes of experiment in verse. In "Transients" a restrained but deep compassion finds a perfect vesture in short lines, full of moving reiterations, and conveying, by these and by the turn of phrase and the avoidance of sharp or strong stresses, the helplessness of the wanderers. Much the same is his success in the bitter "Wrestling Match" and the more subtle "Not Long Ago" in which the theme is the helplessness in the grip of great social forces not of transients but of us all. Many other themes are treated in this collection. The spirit of Wordsworth hovers over the tragic pastoral "John Ridd." Even Wordsworth's stolid humour is there:

A man of great physique and ponderous bulk
Who held his car upon the rutty roads
By force of his brute strength, and if there was
At any time a doubt of Darwin's theory
Here in his flesh was truth personified.

The chief weakness lies in the abundance of imitation, conscious or not; and it is astonishing to find in "Flying Geese" the rhythm, verse structure, and even the tone of Mr A. J. M. Smith's great lyric "The Lonely Land." But even the poems in which the notes of others are audible impress by an undoubted integrity of feeling and a scarcely broken perfection of form.

Another poet with a grave anxiety about the national life is Mr Alan Creighton, who has published his second collection, *Cross-country*. Unlike Miss Marriott and Mr Bourinot, he is threatening:

Pushed to the end of the pier,
After years of fighting day and night,
We are ready for revolution.

Unemployment, the régime of big business, the verge of war, the insecurity of all relationships—even marriage—with a revolution around the corner, these are his worries, and he speaks (unlike the two poets mentioned, his social verse *speaks*, it does not *sing*) of them with spirit and defiance. He closes a collection in which nature, love, and simple relations between individuals have their places as well as the poetry of society, with a forceful social statement, in which he repudiates a regional and an imperial society, and asks for a "country" to be born of a new world which he sees

. . . forming
In the ether and skies
Of an untouched land,
Enveloping, comfortable,
With many friends.

Mr Creighton's social poetry is not so deep, is not so variously and immediately moving, as the social poetry of Miss Marriott and Mr Bourinot; but for its vigour, warmth, and clarity we are grateful. Vigour, warmth, and clarity mark his best nature-poetry, and his very striking poems of love. In these there is an easy frankness unusual in our verse, and unfortunately marred here and there by a too adorned phrasing such as spoiled some of the strongest and most sincere love poetry of Edgar Lee Masters.

Over-decoration continues to enfeeble the poetry of Mr Gordon LeClaire, whose *Though Quick Souls Bleed* is the largest collection published during the year. The fatal injury of over-decoration can be seen even in so short a poem as "Scarlet Manna"; in which, as in many of the poems, there are social implications:

> Fresh-gleaned from a Vimy field,
> Fomented by scarlet rain
> And youth's marrow-dust, they sealed
> A flagon of topaz grain
> To be planted on some Gaspé plot—
> A "beau geste" to honour the dead.
>
> May no millstone grind wheat from the spot
> Lest we strangle on the bread.

Mr LeClaire's emotional quality is intense: this poem is no more violent in feeling than most in the book. It is a pity that his language is softish, and his structure complex and often unclear. The poems that result from the odd fusion of violent feeling and lush expression are almost uniformly disappointing. Some severity in comment on Mr LeClaire's poetry may be pardoned: there is a possibility that he will, in certain circles, be mistaken for one of the major poets of this country. In a pamphlet of four pages accompanying the volume it is reported that the Montreal *Herald* has hailed his poems as "fine as anything in contemporary American or Canadian verse," the *American Weave* saluted him as "the pre-eminent Canadian Poet," the *Leamington Post and News* affirmed that he "seems not to know any limit of creative genius or beauty of expression," and the *Macon Telegraph* distinguished him from Milton to Milton's disadvantage. Usually, the pages of this survey are reserved for those among our poets who appear to disclose something remarkable either in performance or promise; but it is no less its province to comment upon work which seems to have had exaggerated praise and to which virtues of a very high kind have been much too hastily ascribed.

Much more modest in scope and more limited in intensity is Mr Richard Callan's collection, *Chains of Harmony*, in which our traditional preoccupation with nature dominates the first two-thirds, leaving scant space for reflective poems on human and social conflicts. Still, it is in these poems that Mr Callan's thought and feeling seems freshest and strongest. What pleasure Mr Callan could give us is almost completely destroyed by an insensitive rhythm, and a lack of congruity between form and substance.

Hackneyed diction and inability to escape from light rhythm are the defects in Mr William Thow's little chap-book, *Poet and Salesman*. The light rhythm is quite appropriate to the title poem, and in it even the worn diction serves its end—grim comedy—but in the more ambitious pieces such as "Killed in Action" rhythm and diction work such havoc to the effect as these opening lines exemplify:

> Having been born where love and *lore* are strong
>   He learned to read the hearts of *mere* and mountain,
> Where *fays* and *fauns* and *kelpies* all day long,
>   *Conjure their spells* beside the guggling fountain. . . .

The rough realism of "guggling" is merely comic in its ornate setting; and what gravity survives rhythm and diction is annihilated by the feminine rhymes. Mr Thow's technical insensitivity is the more regrettable, that he has much to say and feels deeply what he says. Other volumes in the hospitable Ryerson series of Chap-Books to which his work belongs are Mr C. F. Boyle's *Excuse for Futility*, Miss Lilian Leveridge's *Lyrics and Sonnets*, Miss Carol Coates's *Fancy Free*, and Miss Isobel McFadden's *Reward and Other Poems*. Mr Boyle shows more technical expertness than in his preceding collection (1937) and again writes some striking love poems. The intensity which distinguishes these from the other poems in his brochure runs through all the darker pieces in Miss McFadden's collection, in which there is also a great, but very uncertain, power of phrase. Power of phrase is exactly what Miss Leveridge lacks: her easily flowing, pleasant, sincere verses leave no imprint on the mind.

Miss Coates is quite unlike the other chap-book writers. She explains in a brief and carefully weighed foreword the influence upon her of Japanese civilization, especially its painting and poetry. Of Japanese poetry (and implicitly of her own) she says:

> Eastern art excels in suggesting what it does not say. Therefore a ruthless selection of significant detail is of paramount importance. A poem may consist of less than a dozen expressions. . . . The function of the reader is an active one—to become a creator. . . . This is done by reflecting with more than usual care upon the tonal and rhythmic qualities of word, savoring to the full each literal and emotional connotation.

Many of the poems in her collection will not, it seems to me, support the close scrutiny she invites: the words often seem merely approximately good, and the substance thin. But when Miss Coates is at her best, as in "Ashes"—

> These ashes that now stir idly in the wind
> have played a double fire—
> for the words
> ere they crumbled in the flame,
> burned on my cheek,
> thawing the chill of loneliness
> from my heart —

she vindicates her theory. Even when she fails, one welcomes the careful experimentation.

Less welcome is the experimentation of Mr John Murray Gibbon. The many readers of his *Melody and the Lyric* will recall his theory that lyrics are best written to a tune. So Burns often wrote; and so Mr Gibbon writes in his *New World Ballads*. The theory is attractive, and in the past great things have been done in accordance with it. But a theorist about poetry is not often happy in illustrations of his theory. Mr Gibbon is very far indeed from being a Burns: he has nothing of Burns's strength and little of his sweetness. Ballads more effective than his are to be found in Mr Alfred Biggs's *Songs of Limehouse and Other Verse*. The "other verse" is weak; but in more than one of the songs there is a rough strength.

Two collections of a much more old-fashioned sort are Edna Jaques's *Beside Still Waters* and Isabel Graham's *Be of Good Cheer*: their character is perhaps sufficiently indicated by these titles. Edna Jaques is notably more interested in humanity than in nature; and in a Canadian that is a merit. Her approach to people or to society as a whole is, however, no deeper than what we see in these two stanzas in which she evokes Collingwood, where she was born:

> New bread with flaky crusts and lots of jam,
>   Cookies with scalloped edges crisp and thin,
> Gardens to dig for treasures in the sand,
>   Small creeks to wade and fish for minnows in.

Old ladies primly sitting on the lawn,
Green tangled hedges growing wild and dense,
Old-fashioned flowers nodding in the sun,
We peeked at them through knot-holes in the fence.

Sometimes the tone is graver, or the subject more complex; but there is never more poetic depth. One sees why Edna Jaques is popular: she is probably our most genuinely popular writer of verse. But her popularity is not a very consoling fact to anyone who would wish a literature in this country, profound and penetrating and great. She enables us to see what Canadian taste really is. Miss Graham is more old-fashioned; she has less directness and simplicity, more dignity and variety. Like Edna Jaques's, her rhythms are almost always light; and there is a painful incongruity between these rhythms and the substance of her more ambitious poems.

The year-books of the poetry societies are often among the most interesting volumes of verse commented upon in this survey. In 1939 they were all disappointing, the least depressing being that which came from Victoria, with poems by Mrs McLaren, Miss Marriott, and Mrs Angus.

Among the poems appearing in periodicals, the most notable were Mr A. J. M. Smith's nightmarish "The Bridegroom" (*Canadian Forum*, January); Miss Anne Marriott's beautifully sharp and clear "Woodyards in the Rain" (*Canadian Forum*, April)—one of the best impressionist pieces done in this country; Mr Charles Bruce's moving and expert "Words Are Never Enough" (*Canadian Poetry Magazine*, July); a number of brief, high-pitched, and very feminine poems by Miss Joyce Marshall; and Dr Duncan Campbell Scott's noble and resonant "A Farewell to Their Majesties" (*Saturday Night*, June 17). With this last Professor G. H. Clarke's "Ode on the Royal Visit to Canada," an impressive example of rhetorical verse, careful in structure, vigorous in phrasing, invites comparison. None of these is perhaps so moving as "Haunted," by Mrs Mary Quayle Innis:

When I come suddenly
To an open door,
Something I can almost see has gone through it
Just before.

From the dark pane
As I draw near,
I see the silent, the invisible face
Disappear.

In the presence of those eight lines, comment is stilled; as it is almost stilled too by Mr Pratt's verses (like Mrs Innis's they appeared in *Saturday Night*):

> To the poets who have fled
> To pools where little breezes dusk and shiver,
> Who need still life to deliver
> Their souls of their songs—
> There are roses blanched of red
> In the Orient gardens, Japanese urns to limn
> With delicate words, and enough wrongs
> To exhaust an Olympian quiver,
> And time, be it said,
> For a casual hymn
> To be sung for the hundred thousand dead
> In the mud of the Yellow River.

These lines, abounding in echoes, bursting with substance, varying from foot to foot, seem at first utterly unlike the verses of Mrs Innis. They have the same absolute integrity; and at the end of this review of our poetry in 1939, it is pleasant to note that 1940 will bring Mr Pratt's heroic narrative of the Jesuit Martyrs.

II. FICTION

J. R. MacGillivray

Canadian fiction in 1939, in spite of some falling off in bulk, made a rather better showing than in any year since this survey was inaugurated. Indeed, for several reasons it might be considered a year of marvels. It has been openly asserted in the newspapers, and without indignant denial from the publishers, that at least two recent Canadian novels are being widely read here in this country before they have gained official sanction in Great Britain or the United States. There has been a gratifying growth of interest in the ordinary Canadian scene as a not inappropriate background for our fiction. Several quite readable stories presenting the life and civilization of French Canada have been written in English. Contemporary problems have not been entirely dismissed; one able young reporter has turned his own experience in the Spanish civil war to good account in fiction, and another writer of great promise, whose first novel was little more than a mild, sentimental reverie, has in her second book starkly confronted us with the life of the transient unemployed in this land of bounded opportunity. To these positive gains there may be added two negative ones: some withering blight seems to have decimated the usual crop of stories about the R.C.M.P., and several of our most prolific writers of sentimental romance have in 1939 had a vacation or a change of heart. It has been a surprising year in many ways.

Frederick Niven's *The Story of Their Days* may be numbered among the pleasant surprises. Mr Niven is a highly competent novelist who has sometimes published undistinguished work. This is the best of his books which I have read; the preceding one was the poorest. The fictional material is the same which he has employed so often, the annals of a middle-class Scottish family, beginning in late Victorian times and continuing through a full generation. In 1896 the Maitlands were prosperous and respected citizens of the town of Pennylands. Mr Maitland was the good-natured manager of the local mill; and Mrs Maitland, a minister's daughter, had almost succeeded in training her husband and three children to emulate the standards of the manse. Then young Fraser became involved with a shop-girl, and left home rather than marry her or endure his mother's reproachful gloom. This crisis occurs one-third of the way through the book; the rest of the story traces its effect on the other members of the family, mainly a slow declension of character, watched carefully over thirty-five years. Mrs Maitland, never doubting that her husband was somehow to blame for everything and that she had made a tragic mistake in marrying below her moral station, becomes more feebly querulous about life. Mr Maitland patiently accepts these judgments, but finds increasing consolation with his bibulous friends in Glasgow. His daughter, with her mother's taste for self-martyrdom, gives up a promising career as a painter to take care of Fraser's child. The other son, John, after some success as a journalist in London and a dismal failure in his marriage, returns to Pennylands, satisfied to be editor of a village paper and a respected nonentity. All the high ambitions of youth fail to be realized, and each character makes a sorry reconciliation with the inevitable. The conclusion is appropriate in its pathetic futility. After many years Fraser Maitland unexpectedly returns. He is hardly to be recognized. He comes like a stranger to his brother's house. His daughter sees in him only a shabby and aging intruder. There is nothing that any of them can say to undo the work of the years. The next day Fraser Maitland goes out again into the void.

Mr Niven excels at two points: in portraying ordinary people of only slight complexity of character, and in describing the appropriate setting for their lives. The five Maitlands are well differentiated, and yet have their family characteristics. Given the qualities of the parents, everything that happens seems inevitable. They are all interesting, even attractive, people, especially poor Mr Maitland who, after trying so long to brighten the home with cheerful urbanity, retires gracefully into an alcoholic decline. As for the notable descriptions of setting, they may be found in any chapter: the main street of Pennylands, the interior of old Miss Porteus' home, the office of the Kingsley Press in London, and the tattered glories of Mrs Cooke's rooming-house, all these the reader recognizes with pleasure. There are few Canadian writers who can present the natural setting with such verisimilitude. On the other side of the ledger, the common fault of Mr Niven's novels is looseness of design. It is probably difficult to avoid in a family chronicle extending over many years. A good deal of John Maitland's experience in London, and the detailed account of what happened in Pennylands during and after the war, may be true to fact but not to the more restricted requirements of fiction. The author seems to be merely filling in time until the predestined but arbitrarily chosen hour of Fraser Maitland's return.

Canadian readers may properly regret Mr Niven's continuing preoccupation with the Scottish scene; but they are fortunate that another European, Frederick Philip Grove, has not only taken this country for his home but has made it the land of his imagination. Since the appearance of those wonderful descriptive sketches, *Over Prairie Trails* (1922), and the four novels of the next decade, it has been evident that we have in Mr Grove a writer who is by temperament, by assimilated experience, and by acquired skill, peculiarly equipped to give fictional realization to the life of the pioneer farmer on our western plains. Now Mr Grove has changed his skies, and to a considerable extent his mind. The scene of his recent book, *Two Generations*, is a prosperous farm in southern Ontario, presumably not far from Mr Grove's new home. The conflict is no longer between Man and the fateful vagaries of Nature, but between a wealthy farmer and his children. Ralph Patterson at the age of forty-five was the dour patriarch of his tribe, in possession of two farms, a patient wife, four sons, two daughters, two man-servants, two maid-servants, and much cattle.

But his three older sons had ideas of their own, and no intention of waiting thirty years until their father should be ready to abdicate his sovereign authority. One wanted to employ new methods and more scientific equipment; another had ambitions to be a nurseryman or landscape-gardener; and the third wanted higher education, or at least a chance to get away from his annoying and scornful parent. The main theme is the gradual abasement of Ralph Patterson by his sons, aided frequently by their mother and older sister, and finally by the onset of the depression of 1929. Yet his defeat gives him a chance for new victories. He can begin all over again the satisfying (and for him, easy) process of making a fortune out of farming.

The main design of character and situation is well developed. Especially memorable is the fierce and subtle conflict of temperament between Phil and his father, and the sympathetic characterization of Mrs Patterson, the wisest person in the novel, with her affectionate understanding for both generations, and her ability to control both in a quiet fashion. Unfortunately the peripheral characters and themes are much less satisfactory. One gets the impression that Mr Grove may in his innocence have added them to make the book "popular." One son marries a professional dancer, who brings a French maid and a night-club atmosphere back to the old farm, and of course there is the anticipated adultery and divorce. Another daughter-in-law is made feminine to a pathological degree, and there is some curious semi-Freudian analysis of Ralph Patterson's dark moodiness. Almost as surprising in a book by Mr Grove is the easy success achieved by some of his characters. They plant hundreds of acres in the spring, and after the pleasant interlude of summer, they bank thousands of dollars in the fall. They surprise even the suave salesmen with their lavish ways when buying automobiles and electric milkers. Phil and Alice find it delightfully easy to cultivate a farm and to come first and second in the province at the examinations for university matriculation. In spite of the fine things in *Two Generations* one feels that the author has for once gone off on a false trail. He has often stated that the north, and the hardships of the worker on the soil, are his proper subjects. Southern Ontario fails to incite his full descriptive power in this novel, and there is not much authentic hardship. Even Ralph Patterson longed for a more strenuous kind of existence.

If Mr Grove has surprised us by turning from the sombre, so also has Irene Baird by abandoning the sunny. Her first novel, *John* (1937), was as genteel and pleasant a book as one could find; her second, *Waste Heritage*, is neither. Her raw material for fiction is the "sit-down strike" of the transient unemployed in Vancouver and Victoria (Aschelon and Gath) about two years ago. The novel relates the experiences over a few weeks of the whole group in general, and of two of their number in particular: Matt Striker who dropped off a freight in Vancouver the day the police began using tear-gas, and his friend Eddy who was smashed over the head with a constable's truncheon and so crazed that he is always stumbling vaguely into trouble. The men form a well-disciplined organization, gain the sympathy of the populace, begin to feel hope, cross over to Victoria to ask the government for help, and discover that the official solution of their problem is to arrest them if they try to raise money, and turn the hose on them if they attempt to approach the legislature. Finally the provincial government pays them a small sum "to go back where they came from," and the wasteful futility of it all is given shocking emphasis by the final gestures of Eddy and Matt.

The publishers of the novel invite its comparison with Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*. The main similarities are obvious. *Waste Heritage* is about the migratory outcasts of the depression; it contains comic-sordid descriptions of our tawdry world; and it is graced with the kind of masculine and proletarian vocabulary which made *Grapes of Wrath* so interesting for the ladies' culture-clubs. The differences are quite as notable, but are beside my purpose which is to urge Canadians who were impressed by Mr Steinbeck's novel as a sociological document to read Mrs Baird's also. We have our own problem, and in Mrs Baird a reporter of alert observation and large sympathy.

Waste Heritage is lacking in clear characterization and in a fictional design independent of the mere facts, but it succeeds, I should say, at three points: in naturalistic description of the urban scene, in giving an impression of the strange and terrible isolation of men without homes and without money, and thirdly, in revealing the complex and changing attitude of the public towards the unemployed. The urban descriptions are not the best imaginable, but by Canadian standards they are wonderful. From the account of Harry's fly-blown café on the second page to that of the wrestling match near the end, Mrs Baird has seen a hundred obvious and significant things from which our literary romancers avert their enchanted gaze. The pitiful isolation of the transients from common human experience is given focus in the thoughts of Matt Striker. When Harry takes him for a drive and with civic pride shows him the towered beauty of Vancouver from across the bay, he suddenly wishes he had taken him to see junk-yards or the tenements of Chinatown instead. Matt could have not the slightest share in all that power and beauty. It was like displaying a banquet to a man doomed to starve. Still more poignant is the impression that even the elementary desires to have wife and home are utterly beyond realization; so to fall in love as Matt and Hazel did is to doom oneself to torture that can be alleviated only by accepting the moment and obliterating all thought of the future. Mrs Baird has also suggested the attitude of the ordinary citizen, sympathetic, nervous, suspicious, hysterical, by introducing dozens of representative extras, sometimes only for a moment. I was especially amused by the retired English colonel who at the sight of the lower classes could only say, "By Jove though, I'd no idea," and by the other old Colonel Blimp whose solution for their problem was Falstaff's, "What! a young knave and begging! Is there not wars?" From among these same British Columbia gentry Mrs Baird chose the admired hero of her previous novel. She has come a long way in two years.

Another naturalistic novel of considerable importance is Ted Allan's *This Time a Better Earth*, his first attempt at fiction. It is the story of three young Canadians and three Americans who joined the Abraham Lincoln battalion to fight for republican Spain. It is mainly matter-of-fact reporting on actual scenes and events, with the fictional element probably rather slight. Bob Curtis, the central character, is wounded in an air-raid, gets a job as broadcaster to America from Madrid, falls in love with Lisa, a German girl working for a Parisian newspaper, sees the Guadalajara victory, and after the death of Lisa rejoins his old comrades in the trenches. The novel is notable for its impression of cheerful confusion behind the republican lines, for its clear, noonday-lighted pictures of Spain, so peaceful in the midst of war except when the Italian bombers pour down sudden death and destruction, and for a few slight characterizations, especially that of Milton Schwartz, late of Brooklyn and the National Guard, who tended the company's one machine-gun with the fidgety and loving devotion of a mother with her first child. Mr Allan, like several of his characters, is probably a Marxist, but at no point does he allow political enthusiasm to vitiate the clarity and integrity of his impression of the Spanish war. It is to be hoped that he will find other subjects for fiction nearer home.

Another first novel, *The Champlain Road*, by F. D. McDowell, has already achieved a quite unusual local success. Not only are people reading the book in Canada, but apparently a considerable number are buying it, and the fortunate author has been in demand as a lecturer on the art of fiction. It is gratifying to be able to refute in one case the frequently repeated accusation that we do not appreciate our men of letters. Mr McDowell could not have chosen a more affecting subject for an historical novel than the great and terrible theme of the extinction in blood of the Hurons by the Iroquois, nor could he have found a more satisfactory source for the deeds and aspirations of the time than in the Jesuit *Relations*. The plot of his novel combines with great technical adroitness the factual and historic with the fictional and romantic. The historical plot commences with the day (July 4, 1648) when the Iroquois destroyed the frontier village of St Joseph, and declines over a period of two years in the rhythm of fate through three crises of disaster: the capture of St Louis and the martyrdom of Fr. Brébeuf and Fr. Lalemant, the abandonment and destruction of Ste Marie, the headquarters of the mission, and finally the flight from Christian Island with the harried remnant of the Hurons back to safety under the guns of Quebec. The romantic fiction is mainly the story of two people over the same period: the captain of the garrison at Ste Marie who was, somewhat strangely, named Godfrey Plantagenet Bethune, and the reputed daughter of the Iroquois war-god, the blonde terror of the Hurons, who, even more remarkably, was named Diana Stanley Woodville. As might be guessed, Miss Woodville rescues Mr Bethune from death, falls in love with him, gives over her tomahawk and learns to be a perfect lady, and is shown at the end to be a long-lost member of one of the best families of Virginia. The excellence of the book, however, depends not on this fictional element but on the imaginative presentation of the historical facts. The author has kept scrupulously close to his source. Indeed for the most moving pages of his book he has simply transcribed from the journal of Fr. Brébeuf or Fr. Ragueneau.

At one point, however, I would object to Mr McDowell as an historian; he is occasionally more enthusiastic than discriminating in the use of words. There are some assertions in the Foreword about the importance of the mission to the Hurons in the history of education, state medicine, experimental agriculture, sanitation, etc., which are scarcely confirmed in the text of the book unless the words mean less than they are calculated to suggest. Also it would be better if Mr McDowell would not keep referring in a large and impressive way to the Huron empire. "Huronia was ideally moulded by Nature to be shaped into a Christianized protectorate of New France. Ouendake, the Hurons called their empire, or the One Land Apart, a deft turn of speech to describe a vast neck of land, shut off at the shoulder by that natural barrier, the Blue Hills." Now in plain fact this "empire" consisted of perhaps a dozen mean villages, and this "vast" land was a region about thirty miles square as the prefatory map shows. Good words should not be abused, even in historical fiction.

The five novels upon which I have already commented were probably the best ones of the year. I turn now to others of considerable, yet secondary, importance, beginning with four stories of French Canada: *To the Greater Glory* by V. V. Vinton, *The Habitant-Merchant* by J. E. LeRossignol, *The Delusson Family* by Jacques Ducharme, and *Napoléon Tremblay* by Angus Graham. Of these, *To the Greater Glory* is most orthodox in theme and development. It is the story of Ste Adèle and of the family of farmer Dumont twenty-five years ago, worked out in terms of public events and a private psychological action. The public plot reaches its culmination when the parochial serenity of the village is disturbed by the Great War, the Military Service Act, and the recruiting officers of the British King. The more important psychological plot follows the pathetic, scarcely revealed, love-story of Marianne and her cousin Jean Paul Dumont, a young Jesuit priest, and concludes with her renunciation of the world for the life of a nun. This is an unpretentious novel, but entirely successful in its working out of simple design, description, and character.

The second of these books, *The Habitant-Merchant*, is something between a novel and a collection of short stories. Thirteen of the sixteen chapters are about the shrewd old merchant Jovite Laberge or his family, and the whole is narrated by a commercial traveller who has come to know his customer very intimately. The brief stories or sketches are pleasant, but sentimental and idyllic in tone, and the conversation is in the conventional *lingua franca* of such works. There are numerous quaint illustrations and a handsome dust-cover in full colour. It would make a fine gift-book.

The Delusson Family is a work of quite a different kind. It seems only partly fictional. It is mainly the story of the French-Canadian community in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and more especially of the Delusson family which arrived there in 1874; and so combines a family history and a sociological study in the form of fiction. Jean Baptiste Delusson came down from the farm, like thousands of his compatriots, to work in the mills, brought his family later, saved money, became a prosperous contractor, and lived to see his children educated according to their needs and making their way in the new land. Meanwhile the barriers of language, of social position and of racial loyalty kept the Canadians entirely separate from the Yankees and even from their Irish fellow-Catholics. They formed a village within the town, with their own church, societies, and business connections. Eventually they became a political force. As might be imagined, the book is loose in structure, and at first unattractive in its rather undistinguished narration of ordinary matter-of-fact, but it gains in power as it proceeds. It is a fascinating experience to observe such an exclusive yet friendly community with the eyes of a member, and Jean Baptiste and Cécile Delusson mature in character with the years until they come to represent fittingly all the strength and the domestic pieties of their race.

The fourth of these books, *Napoléon Tremblay*, should prove the most attractive to the ordinary reader. I am not sure that this feeling would be shared in Quebec. *Napoléon Tremblay* is a humorous book. It records the adventures of a good-natured, patient, rather stupid youth as he drifts from one job to another and from one half-realized crisis to another with engaging cheerfulness. It is comic from beginning to end, even when Napoléon is accused of murdering his lazy half-breed wife. Mr Graham is always amused—by the Quebec scene, by the language, by parochial insularity, by local politics, by the petty grafting of village police, by the unending campaign between bootleggers and *spotteurs*, but the emphasis is not satiric. The author is obviously thankful for so entertaining a place and people, shut off from the rest of the unattractive world. In form the novel is disordered and episodic, but no one except an outraged son of Laurentia would stop reading before the end. Humour of any kind is too scarce in Canadian fiction.

Of the unusually small number of stories of northern adventure the two best are: *White Master* by Robert Flaherty, and *Northward to Eden* by Kenneth Conibear. The scene of the first is Ungava, a region which the author knows well and used in his first novel, *The Captain's Chair*. The fictional framework is not very impressive, the story of how two lovers endured separation for many years under the arbitrary and vindictive rule of the White Master, the chief factor in that region for the Hudson's Bay Company; but the chief merit of the book, as of the author's previous one, is the description of the northern scene and of the manner of life of trapper and Eskimo. More impressive in its combination of fictional narrative and informative description is the other novel, *Northward to Eden*. Grasille Jansen, waitress in a restaurant in Edmonton, is carried away after a whirlwind courtship by Jimmie Allen, a trapper, to his cabin west of Lake Athabasca. The main theme is her discovery of the frontier, her struggle with loneliness during the long sub-Arctic winter, and her partial reconciliation to her fortune, aided by a strange turn of fate, in the spring. There is a second but scarcely related plot of the adventures of Jimmie's Indian partner, Joseph Marie Laviolette, better known in those parts as Susie Mary the Violet. Neither of these plots is worked out very adroitly; in the main one there is too little emphasis at important points, and Grasille is given thoughts and words rather above her class. But the description of life on the frontier is often striking and some of the characterization is attractive or amusing. One remembers the cheerful and imperturbable Jimmie, the Swedish hermit given to mathematical speculation, and the mild and gentlemanly Mr Cowdray, whose redoubtable lady kept store in Chipewyan and made the Indians behave. Mr Conibear gives us to understand that the north produces strange characters, but I find it hard to believe in the strangest of them all, that utterly noble officer of the R.C.M.P.

Among other romances of less specialized setting the best is *The Dark Wing* by Arthur Stringer. It starts off extraordinarily well, but in the second half becomes confused in design and characterization. Eric Ayling, an Anglo-Irish poet on a lecture-tour in America, is invited by Mrs Foraker, the youngish wife of a wealthy businessman, to spend a few days at Morrishurst, their country home, between engagements. Soon the Candida-Marchbanks situation is developing, the author meanwhile showing especial ability in the use of witty and representative dialogue. Later we have the distracting appearance on the scene of a brashly modern daughter of the family, Eric's removal to New York to superintend the production of a play, the arrival and emphasis of other characters, and a shifting of centre not only from Morrishurst to New York but also from the point of view of Mrs Foraker to that of Eric Ayling. Eric himself seems to change in nature during the second half of the book, becoming a much more ordinary character. But for the first hundred pages I thought that Mr Stringer had written one of the best novels of the year, certainly the best in its handling of urbane dialogue.

In this same general class should be included three less satisfactory books: *Tay John* by Howard O'Hagan, *Cold Pastoral* by Margaret Duley, and *Of these Three Loves* by L. A. Cunningham. *Tay John*, based on an Indian legend and the author's acquaintance with the Rocky Mountain hinterland, is excellent in narrative and good in description, but confused and confusing in development and undistinguished in characterization. *Cold Pastoral*, the story of Mary Immaculate Keilly, the fayish daughter of Newfoundland fisher-folk, who is adopted by representatives of the local English gentry, is fine in its contrast of two cultures, and often amusing in its vignettes of the Irish peasantry, but somewhat trite in its development of plot and situation. However, it is a lot better than the author's previous and earliest work, *The Eyes of the Gull*. Mr Cunningham's book, also, in which the heroine has the choice of marrying a rich man, a poor man, or the memory of a dead poet, is better than his other novels, though he still shows signs of having learned the art of fiction from L. M. Montgomery rather than from direct experience.

Only two Canadian detective stories of the year have reached me: *Murder Strikes Twice* by Maurice B. Dix, and *Crime in Reverse* by J. de N. Kennedy. Mr Dix is an accomplished writer specializing in the weird and terrifying. Any member of the crazy Thurston family in this book might have committed the murder, but Superintendent Bullion again makes his office in Scotland Yard into an informal court, questions suspects, sifts and compares evidence, and gets at the truth of the crime. The other book, *Crime in*

Reverse, a first attempt by its author, is not only delightfully fresh in plot but successful in execution. There is no problem of discovering who did the murder; we are told in the first chapter that it was the clueless masterpiece of a great criminal lawyer. The excitement begins when he is retained in the case for the defence of an entirely innocent man who had blundered into a close net of circumstantial evidence. The court-room scenes, occupying most of the book, are remarkably exciting, as the reader watches the counsel for the defence ostensibly doing his best for his client, yet skilfully contriving to lose the case. Some details of the solution are not very convincingly worked out, but in general this is an excellent story of its type.

I should also make brief reference to two attractive volumes of animal stories: *The Sacred Bullock* by Mazo de la Roche, and *Mally* by Russell Cockburn. Readers of the Jalna series will not be surprised to find that Miss de la Roche shares with the Whiteoaks a liking for horses, dogs, and cats, and displays an alert curiosity about their minds and their attitudes toward human beings. In *The Sacred Bullock* ten of the twelve stories are primarily character sketches of these friendly animals; in the other two, including the title-work, the animal-subject is of only secondary importance as a symbol of human values and aspirations. Mr Cockburn's book, *Mally*, perhaps does not belong in a survey of fiction. He has written the apparently true story of a remarkably intelligent white husky which was his companion in adventure for several years, and has combined with this animal-biography convincing descriptions of the northern scene and of his own experiences as a warden of game and fisheries.

In conclusion there are the stories for children. L. M. Montgomery's *Anne of Ingleside* is at first rather confusing genealogically, for Anne who was a moon-struck maiden in the last book a couple of years ago is now the model mother of six children. The present work is mainly on the proper care and feeding of the young to prepare them for carrying on the trade in whimsy and a new cycle of novels. *The Family at Sunshine Ranch*, by Helen Dickson, is less edifying, being about the minor adventures of some young people who made their British Columbia ranch into a summer resort for tourists. *Red Blanket* by the same author relates attractively the ordinary experiences of an Indian boy up to the time when he first goes to school. For the youth who prefer more violence there are *Wild West Sally* by Iërne Ormsby, and *The Long Arm* by Norman Plummer. The first is about a young frontier girl of unknown parentage who triumphs over fire, snow, and bandit-hordes, and is as accomplished with a six-shooter as with the Cremona violin which had been picked up along with her infant self from a railway wreck. The second book neatly combines a standard narrative of adventure in the service of the R.C.M.P. with a story of confidence-men, impersonation, and violence in both England and Canada. Finally, for the very youngest readers there is *Titus the Toad* by Watson Kirkconnell who gives his admirers new cause to marvel at his versatility. This is a fresh variant on the theme of *Through the Looking-Glass*; and the only critic of appropriate years whom I have consulted found the book highly amusing, puns and pictures included.

III. DRAMA

W. S. Milne

Most of the plays received were produced in the first half of the year. The total number is much less than usual, and there are only two volumes of published plays to be considered. For this one can conveniently blame the war. Certainly the decision of the Dominion Drama Festival Executive to suspend activities for 1939-40 has done the cause of the Canadian drama little good. This action is in marked contrast to that of the British Drama League, which is, at the request of the government, trying to carry on as usual. In Canada, most of the Festival regional committees have attempted to hold some sort of local festival without Ottawa's backing, and the hope seems to be general that the D.D.F.'s place in the cultural life of our nation, at a time when spiritual values need to be stressed as never before, will be properly recognized next fall, and the operation of the Festival re-established.

One of the volumes of published plays can be briefly dismissed. It is a tragedy in monotonous end-stopped blank verse, full of trite similes, entitled *Pyramus and Thisbe*, by Laurence Dakin. The other is a volume of nine one-act plays by Arthur Stringer. Of the nine, one, "Alexander Was Great," was mentioned in a previous survey (1937). All the rest are glib, theatrical, and thin. Mr Stringer specializes in situation, rather than in character, and, although I imagine any of these pieces would be effective on the stage, there is little evidence of sincerity in their workmanship. Perhaps the best of them is the title play, "The Cleverest Woman in the World," a straightforward crook melodrama, with a clever twist to the ending.

Two periodicals published one-act plays, the *Curtain Call*, and, surprisingly enough, *The Canadian Red Cross Junior*. In the latter, Winnifred Kerr and Doris Bell contribute a series of twelve historical plays for children, presumably for class-room use. They are imaginatively written, and, although production would be an act of faith, doubtless give a great deal of pleasure. In the same magazine, Doris Ferguson has a series of health and safety playlets.

Of the full-length plays, submitted in manuscript as having been first produced in 1939, the most important is probably Campbell-Duncan's "Dark Orchard." This tells the story of a rolling stone, coming back to his native town and the girl he had once been in love with, and then informing on some gangster acquaintance of his in order to get money to cure a crippled child, who is, unknown to him, his own daughter. In the end, he is led off by the gunmen as a squealer. Following the pattern of *Winterset*, it is written in cadenced prose, almost free verse. As the play stands at present, it is talky and long-drawn-out, but the characterizations are vivid. Its scene is American; it is written to Broadway specifications, and can be called Canadian only because of its author's nationality.

Lois Kerr, who as Lois Reynolds is the author of several brilliant one-act comedies, contributes "K.Y.7," a hastily written spy melodrama in three acts. The characterization is very sketchy, and the plot full of improbabilities. This is one play that must be blamed on the war. In sharp contrast to the topicality of "K.Y.7" is "Portrait of a Leader" by W. E. Dan Ross, a three-act study of Sir John A. Macdonald. It is dignified and sincere, but a little dull in spots. Much of the dialogue is taken from actual speeches, and that makes for pomposity. One cannot believe that nineteenth-century statesmen talked to their wives and friends as if they were addressing the House. A graver fault lies in the fact that only the Conservative point of view is presented. There isn't a Whig in the cast, and so conflict, the very essence of drama, is lacking. There is not even conflict within Sir John, for he is always sure of himself and his course. John Bruce Cowan, author of a play about Carlyle, "Lion's Wife" (1936), contributes a somewhat involved comedy called "Gateway to Cathay," produced last season, not in Canada, but at Pasadena. It is a triangle play, a play about marriage between whites and Chinese, a play about science *versus* love. The eight scenes of its three acts shift from Shanghai to London to Vancouver. Vancouver is the gateway to Cathay, and all the characters meet at the Hotel Vancouver in a series of amazing coincidences, to make the last act a general straightening-out of problems. There are too many characters and too many coincidences, and the dialogue is often stilted; but the play is not without interest.

Two more full-length plays may be considered briefly. "Love Among the Lyres" is a comedy adapted from the French of Pailleron by Nathaniel Benson. It is witty and competent, and contains some excellent lines. "The Three Wishes" is a fairy play for children, good routine stuff, with fair characterization, and wide opportunities for *décor* and costume. Its author is Miriam Stein of Montreal, who is also the author of two good one-act plays. "Dr. Parker's Prescription" deals with the curing of a hypochondriac wife by a pretty nurse. The characterizations are clear-cut, the dialogue natural, the laughs frequent, and the ending has an interesting twist to it. There are ten women's parts, which commends it to groups whose males are few. Her other play is also exclusively feminine: "Quilting Bee." This contains eleven women, and is a little more serious in tone. The middle scene is a flash-back, in which three of the characters have to make instantaneous changes to costume and make-up of forty years ago. This means that the action of the play must be cut by lengthy intermissions, and few one-act plays can stand that treatment. A rewriting, in which the characters who have to change can leave the preceding scene before its conclusion, might help. The play tells how a woman succeeded in rescuing her husband from a designing female, and skilfully combines drama and comedy.

Janet Alexandra McPhee's play, "Divinity in Montreal," is a vivid and unusual little drama, dealing with the visit of Sara Bernhardt to that city. It offers opportunities for brilliant acting, and well deserved the Sir Barry Jackson Award for the best Canadian play in the Festival of 1939. A third Montreal playwright who seems worth watching is H. J. Ward, author of "Hoi Polloi." It is a *genre* piece, done with great sureness and authenticity. The part of the grandmother is extremely good.

"Short Circuit," by Margaret Ness, is a slight mistaken-identity farce which develops plenty of laughs without unduly straining credulity. The characterizations are excellent, and the play moves at a merry tempo. "Girl Wants Boy," by N. T. Sheppard and R. C. Sabiston, is a farce about stenographers and a too-susceptible boss. It has all the old stuff about working late at the office and the jealous wife, but in spite of its vulgarity and commonplaceness, its authors are to be commended for the lively dialogue, which holds promise of more substantial achievement. Another one-act farce is "Flight in the Desert," by Charles W. Wright. This has an all-male cast, and lends itself to slap-stick treatment. It moves briskly, and has five excellent characterizations.

Fantastic comedy is represented by "The Ends of the Earth," by Jean A. Sweet, a delightful bit of whimsicality with a slight tang of cynicism that prevents the whimsy from getting out of hand. The rescued princess prefers her kidnapper to the Prince Charming who has rescued her. There is a welcome freshness about the writing, which promises well. Mrs Sweet also has "Small Potatoes," published in the *Curtain Call*, a farcical fantasy on the totalitarian state of the future. Although obviously indebted for the idea to Percy Corry's *Cupid Rampant*—or else the victim of coincidence—Mrs Sweet's play is a little more serious, because it deals with economic matters as well as matrimonial. A farmer is to be liquidated because he grows small potatoes, and the girl is to become the bride of the liquidator. A sort of nightmare atmosphere is produced, the tension of which is solved by the girl's stepping through the window into 1939 and unregimented individualism.

A writer whose contribution shows wit and freshness and great promise is Dorothy Conrad McQueen. "Invitation to Tea" is a light comedy about a partially divorced wife, her almost-ex-husband, and two applicants for the succession. The dialogue is eminently speakable, and although the plot is thin, the play is good fun. So too is her "Very Little Theatre," a farce on Little Theatre politics and jealousies and pretensions. Although the three-scene structure weakens it—few one-acters are divisible into scenes—and although the cast is entirely female, the play would be a very healthy one to do in many Canadian drama groups. Mrs McQueen has also a tragic melodrama, in which the wife of a missing aviator finds him again many years later, with his memory gone, happily re-married to a Frenchwoman. The first wife, to save his happiness, commits suicide by jumping in front of a car. The taxi-driver is arrested for manslaughter, but a letter turns up which tells of her recognition of her husband. Presumably the finding of the letter clears the driver, only to reveal the identity of the aviator. The ironic implication of the ending is not very clearly brought out. "Two Belles" is a lively farce, in which Mrs McQueen collaborated with Doris Bell. The scene is the deck of a pleasure-cruise vessel, in which the passengers are all ladies, drawn by advertisements setting forth the romantic possibilities of such a cruise. It is very trivial stuff, of no significance whatever, except as showing that Canadian playwrights are coming down off their lofty perches, and writing playable and entertaining comedies. Incidentally, a "thin" comedy requires much more technical proficiency than a gloomy presentation of the evils that beset us. Laughter is still welcome, perhaps doubly so today.

"Hotel-Home," by Denny T. Kristiansen, is an unpretentious domestic comedy, with some incidental topical burlesque. An overworked and much put-upon mother stages a successful sit-down strike. Mr Kristiansen contributes another topical play which strikes a more serious note. "Boundary's Within My Country"—which should, I think, be "Boundaries"—is a sincere presentation of one phase of the relief problem. A small storekeeper has moved from Saskatchewan to Vancouver, opened a butcher-shop, and after twenty-two months has failed. Since he has not been two years in the province, he cannot get relief, and is faced with deportation, which will mean to him the disgrace of returning to his native town a pauper and a failure. He broods on his war record, which would probably make the authorities suspect the play. No solution is given. Mr Kristiansen is worth watching.

Gwen Pharis may already be considered one of our most promising Canadian dramatists. Her latest play, "Pasque Flower," was published in the *Carolina Play-book*. It is a one-act poetic drama of farm life in the West, sincere and moving and beautiful. Its poetry is subordinated to the drama and enhances it.[1] She has also two slight but skilful comedies, which she modestly calls "Sketches." "Red Flag at Evening" tells of a dilatory suitor, who has been keeping company fourteen years before his lady rebels. "Saturday Night" is a family piece, somewhat similar in feeling to the popular Hardy series in the films. All the children want the family car.

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[1] Since this was written, a copy has been received of Miss Pharis's full-length play, "Dark Harvest," submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in the Department of Dramatic Art at the University of North Carolina, but not yet produced. It is an elaboration of "Pasque Flower," with additional characters and a different ending. Lisa Hensen is torn between love for her husband, Garth, whose life is in his wheat-fields, and his younger brother, David, a doctor, full of plans for helping the community. Both men are strong and sincere, each to his own dream. In the end, Garth, seeing

Elsie Park Gowan, another Westerner whose work shows real feeling for the theatre, is represented this year by a one-acter, "A Toss for Father." A successful business man, running for mayor, is confronted by an episode out of his past, which is circumvented by his wife's sympathy and understanding. It is theatrical, but well written, and should play effectively. "The Octopus," by Peter E. Helliwell, pictures labour as the victim of a monster that grasps him in its tentacles and strangles all initiative. The theme is developed with restraint, and there is promise in the writing. It has an all-male cast, and a certain matter-of-fact masculinity in the style, which, however, is suddenly departed from when the men get noble.

"Missing—Believed Killed," by J. M. MacLennan, has a rather fantastic plot. A soldier son, brought home after being missing twenty years, turns out to be the German who killed the son and took his papers. The dialogue is inclined to be stodgy, and goes off on flights of anti-war sentiment which would be more effective if allowed to remain implicit in the play. Melodrama is the mainstay of Leonora McNeilly's "His Man." It deals with bootlegging in Gaspé. The characters are all types, and the dialects are strictly stock. It ends with a big bang, and the right person shot. In contrast to the staginess of Miss McNeilly's work are two plays by Hilda M. Smith, "Widows' Scarlet" and "The Witch-House of Baldoon," both laid in the Talbot settlement, already dramatized

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Lisa identifying herself with David's hopes for his hospital, finds his own wheat-dream becoming meaningless, and, in a somewhat melodramatic fashion, refuses to jump from a burning gasoline truck which he has been driving away from his granary. This melodramatic ending is a theatrical *tour de force* which does not satisfactorily solve the problem in human relationships so clearly and fairly set forth in the rest of the play. For all that, "Dark Harvest" is the most substantial full-length play yet written by a Canadian, and heart-warming to read. Its characters are admirably realized, their speeches sincere and convincing. The play deals with individuals in whose destinies we are made to share; it deals also with the conflict between two philosophies of life, each with some good in it. In spite of the melodramatic ending, which seems a false solution, this is a really important play.

by Mrs Smith in "Here Will I Nest" (1938). Here effective and sincere use is made of authentic Canadian material. Both deal with the "white witch" of the Settlement, Dr Troyer. The first pleasantly tells the love story of his son Michael. The second is grimmer, and tries, perhaps a little too hard, to be spine-chilling. Both are alive and show craftsmanship. Spine-chilling seems to be the chief aim of Bertram Brooker's "The Dead Should Sleep," in which a farmer is visited with delayed retribution for the murder of his first wife. There is a slowly ticking clock which sets the tempo for the action. It is heavy stuff, and verges perilously on the line between drama and bathos.

A few miscellaneous items conclude the survey. "Bumblefuss," by J. E. Middleton, is a one-act musical farce, with music by Arthur H. Middleton. The scene is a political picnic. The comedy is provided by Conservatives and In-Betweeners, and the romance by the Liberal candidate. It is written on the Gilbertian model, diluted. Its plot is scanty and repetitive, but it is good fun. H. J. Ward, already mentioned, is also the author of "Aladdin," a pantomime in the traditional English style. Dorothy Conrad McQueen has a radio script called "Head-Hunter," a colourful melodrama of Malaysia or Burma or somewhere. Elsie Park Gowan's "Enter the Marquis" is a very fine radio script, with Saunders, the wheat man, as chief figure.

So ends the survey. The Great Canadian Drama has not yet appeared. There are, however, half a dozen competent writers of one-act plays; so we shall not yet give up hope. Comedy seems to be in the ascendant this year, and the general level of technical facility is rising. The greatest single obstacle in the way of developing a Canadian drama is the lack of a strong Canadian theatre. If Burbage had not built The Theatre in Finsbury Fields, Shakespeare might have been known as merely another Elizabethan sonneteer.

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The Editor of "Letters in Canada" has been asked to announce that a project is being developed to encourage the circulation of Canadian MSS. for production by local theatre groups. It is hoped that the organization will be completed by the early autumn. Writers who wish to submit MSS. and groups who wish to produce Canadian plays should communicate with F. H. Love, Esq., 30 Victoria Street North, Hamilton, Ontario.

IV. FRENCH-CANADIAN LETTERS

FELIX WALTER

At the conclusion of this annual and highly diversified Cook's Tour through literate French Canada, certain broad generalizations can be conveniently set down. A listing of them may prevent the reader from being lost in a welter of titles or from failing to glimpse beyond the academic classification into genres which necessity imposes as a pattern.

The first observation that occurs to this reviewer is that, though 1939 was a war year for one-third of its duration, the present hostilities are scarcely reflected at all in the publications of the period. There was only one volume on war, a novel, or rather a fictionalized tract on non-intervention, and even that was published in the early summer. Internal problems seem to have proved more attractive to French-Canadian writers, and among these, particularly education. There has for some years past been a feeling that the whole Quebec school and college system was due for a thorough overhauling and such significant straws in the wind as the founding of the Montreal branch of the Collège Stanislas, the tireless campaigns of *Le Jour*, and the innumerable clashes of experts culminated last year in the publication of a number of serious works on modern pedagogy. The pious observance of anniversaries has always afforded French Canadians a frequent excuse for breaking into print; so, in 1939, the celebration of the tercentenary of the founding of the Canadian Ursuline Order and the Quebec Hôtel-Dieu and, in its humbler sphere, the centenary of the City of Sherbrooke, were marked by the appearance of interesting volumes. The year 1939 was also the first in which contributions by American scholars were important enough to deserve special mention. An interest in French-Canadian culture has been in evidence for some years in American universities, and last year two theses, one in the field of literary criticism, the other in sociology, ranked as the most significant contributions in their respective sections. No statement of general trends would be complete without a reference to the improvement in the art of book-making in French Canada. The change for the better in the past five years has been remarkable, and now, as a rule, only books for children continue to be crudely illustrated, to be printed on cheap paper, and to be enclosed between garish covers. Not only are French-Canadian publishers beginning to make a practice of issuing *de luxe* editions of certain new books but the ordinary commercial editions are now printed on better paper, set in better type, and bear evidence of having been designed by professionals. Such works as the *Annales de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec* (Garden City Press), the *de luxe* edition of Cécile Chabot's *Vitrail* (Bernard Valiquette) and the re-edition of Michelle Le Normand's *Autour de la maison* (Les Editions du Bien Public) are first-rate examples of book production that would do credit to the publishers of any country.

Once again in 1939 the poets were in the van; indeed in both quantity and quality it was a banner year for poetry. I have before me eight substantial volumes of verse. Six of these come under the heading of "serious" verse and, of these six, three are quite outstanding. Because of this deluge of poetry and the exigencies of space it will be impossible either to do full justice to the three discoveries of the year or even to mention any of the verse which appeared in reviews or Royal Society offprints.

It would be futile to attempt to arrange Cécile Chabot's *Vitrail*, Rosaire Dion-Lévesque's *Vita*, or Gérard Martin's *Le Temple* in any sort of order of merit. The three volumes give ample evidence of having been built up to a deliberate plan from the author's best work; here is unquestioned technical competence, and emotional maturity too. And here, in all three, is a franker approach to the basic aspects of human love than the overwhelming majority of French-Canadian poets have so far dared to show. Guided by generations of critics with celibate ideals, French Canadians have too long made a virtue of prudish timidity. Many still glory in this crippling restriction: "Les lettres au Canada français—soit dit sans pharisaisme—n'ont pas propagé la souillure" (Séraphin Marion, *Les Lettres canadiennes d'autrefois*). Without "sullying" anybody, though her poems may not be written for convent girls, Mlle Chabot can poeticize honestly and movingly about love. And, particularly in her "Suite sylvestre," she can link this central theme in the Ronsardian manner to the Ronsardian themes of pantheistic nature and physical dissolution. She knows what she is doing; she can make her *mea culpa* and yet stick to her guns:

> Pardonne-moi, Seigneur, d'avoir été ravie
> Par la voix des forêts et l'appel de la mer,
> D'avoir en eux cherché le reflet de ta vie
> Pendant que s'y mêlait le tourment de ma chair. . . .

Rosaire Dion-Lévesque (Léo-Albert Lévesque) is a Franco-American who has for some years been a devoted student and successful translator of Walt Whitman. Indeed, near the beginning of his volume is a characteristic invocation to the master in poetic prose:

> Je lève haut une main perpendiculaire! Je hisse vers toi le signal convenu! Je suis un des Répondeurs. Je ne louvoie pas; je m'avance droit, et je te rends le baiser que tu m'as donné alors même que je n'étais pas né, et l'accolade fraternelle à laquelle, dans tes poèmes, tu invites l'humanité. Je te reconnais, et tu te souviens de moi. Libres, remplis du même amour, nos esprits se rejoignent et s'élancent à travers le temps et les espaces!

The modern French poets seem to be his more usual models, however, and several of his most felicitous pieces are in free verse. He shares Mlle Chabot's refreshing and earthy frankness, particularly in the two sections headed "Inamorata."

Gérard Martin is a young poet, hitherto unknown, whose *Le Temple* shared the Prix David for the year with M. Clément Marchand's *Les Soirs rouges*. The judges are to be congratulated. Here is a volume which requires many re-readings if it is to be properly savoured. The range is wide: from mysticism through lyricism to poems almost in a lighter vein, and the content is not as simple as the disarming monosyllabic vocabulary would suggest. The poem "Vertige nu" will do as an eminently quotable sample:

> Je suis parti, tout seul avec ma rêverie.
> L'automne se pâmait sur la lèvre meurtrie
> de la saoûle forêt. Décrescendo mineur,
> une valse mourait aux gammes de couleurs.
> On sentait des frissons charnels chez un vieux tremble
> dont les cheveux flottaient comme un désir qui tremble;
> un écureuil rêvait de paradis perdu.
> Je mordais au décor comme au fruit défendu,
> j'incrustais à ma chair ce paysage trouble;
> dans les choses j'étais un homme qui se trouble.
> La pudeur habillait les arbres dévoilés
> d'impalpables contours dans l'ombre amoncelés;
> leurs vaporeux profils aux formes estompées
> n'étaient pas un remords pour les feuilles tombées.
> La forêt accusait de chastes nudités,
> vertigineuse alcôve où croulent les étés;
> la mousse était un voile, un pardon, un arome.
> Et je pensais à nous, les hommes. Pauvres hommes!

Three less pretentious volumes by three ladies come next on the list. Mme Eva Oullet-Doyle's *Le Livre d'une mère* is a collection of pleasant and simple domestic verse. *Bleu poudre*, by Mlle Marie-Anna Fortin, is promising for a first volume which draws its chief inspiration from French and Canadian poetesses: the Comtesse de Noailles, Marceline Desbordes Valmore, Medjé Vézina. Mlle Reine Malouin has for some years been publishing her neatly polished *poèmes à forme fixe* in various French journals. Many of these poems are now included in her volume, *Les Murmures*, which really deserves a more gracious preface than M. Maurice Montgrain seems to have been willing to write.

Finally come two poets that dare to attempt the comic vein. M. Ernest Pallascio-Morin is known to radio listeners, who have doubtless heard him on a regular programme with M. Jean-Charles Harvey. His *Clair-Obscur* is largely a collection of verse epigrams and perhaps the wittiest and the neatest is the one about Oliva Dionne and Mlle Idola Saint-Jean, the woman's suffrage leader. In *J' parl' pour parler*, Jean Narrache (M. Emile Coderre) has given us another of his delightful volumes of verse-pieces in Montreal dialect. "V'la les élections" is so topical that it cries out to be quoted, at least in part:

V'la le temps ousque dans tout l'pays
C'est un' pluie à sciaux d'éloquence:
La Députaill' des deux partis
S'plant' pour conserver sa pitance
V'la les élections qui commencent.

C'est beau, mes vieux, à en brailler
De tous les entendre nous crier
Leur amour puis leur dévouement . . .
Pour qu'on les r'rentre au Parlement. . . .

The crop of novels in 1939, though almost as plentiful as the volumes of verse, is far less deserving of admiration. Most of them lack what the French call "souffle"; after about a hundred pages unmistakable signs of shortness of breath appear and from then on it is a race between the exhausted author and the exigencies of the plot—if any. Also most of them are not novels at all. An imaginary character bound hand and foot like poor Mazeppa to the hobby-horse of an *idée fixe* and the word "roman" printed on the cover do not miraculously change a tract or an essay into a work of fiction. Some of these "novelists" of French Canada should read the recent critical writings of Duhamel and Thérive on this subject.

Take, for example, *Le Mystère d'un cloître*, by Benoît Desforêts (Père Marie-Benoît). This is a persuasive and charmingly written work of edification, all about the almost incredibly pious little Nicholas Glandier, who wants to be a Trappist monk and actually spends some time at the "Juvénat" of Notre-Dame-de-Mistassini before he catches cold and dies—beautifully—of tuberculosis. The Abbé Lionel Boisseau also rends his readers' hearts with a tubercular neophyte, but the thin veneer of fiction spread over *La Mer qui meurt* masks an essay on the decline of the Gaspé Peninsula. Incidentally, the plea itself would be more telling without the childish suggestion that the fate of the Gaspésie has been due in part to the machinations of Orangemen and Masons. It would be more telling also if it did not suffer greatly by comparison with the colourful, eloquent preface of Mlle Marie Le Franc, which fortunately fills nearly a third of the whole volume. This preface is the text of the famous lecture delivered before the Alliance Française of Montreal, which so incensed Premier Taschereau at the time of its delivery.

Another novel which is not a novel but an interesting essay on the cultural and national ideals of a French-Canadian *collège* is *Le Beau Risque*, by François Hertel (Père Rodolphe Dubé S.J.). This book should be required reading for all English Canadians who imagine that their own system of education is intrinsically superior to that enjoyed by their French-speaking compatriots; it is also a useful corrective to the critical picture of the same educational system painted some years ago by M. Pierre Dupuy in his *André Laurence, Canadien-français*. Yet it must be said that though François Hertel's hero Pierre is exceedingly well-read and impressively noble in his aspirations, he is also something of a prig. The poor lad is profoundly shocked one warm summer evening when his attractive cousin Claire shows signs of wanting to be kissed and some time later he writes in his diary: "J'ai découvert une jeune fille. Est-ce vrai? Son maintien, son parler me rappellent Claire. Je veux l'étudier six mois avant de me permettre de l'aimer. L'âme féminine est si roublarde, sous des airs ingénus."

To this group of fictionalized special studies belongs M. Adolphe Brassard's *Les Mémoires d'un soldat inconnu*. The following quotation from the supposed diary of a French-Canadian soldier killed in the last war states the thesis as succinctly as possible:

". . . Et toi belle jeunesse de ma province, belle jeunesse de mon pays, reste chez toi! Défends ton sol s'il est attaqué, mais jamais, comprends-tu? jamais, je t'en supplie, ne commets l'erreur fatale d'aller te mêler aux chicanes du vieux monde. Garde tes forces, ton talent, ta vaillance, pour ton pays: les dépenser ailleurs, c'est le trahir." This is not the place to discuss the debatable point which M. Brassard raises, but surely the argument on either side is neither strengthened nor weakened by the pages and pages of irrelevant matter he introduces on the horrors of war.

Now come one or two novels that really are novels, but unfortunately they are not very good ones. It must be said of Mlle Adrienne Maillet's *L'Oncle des jumeaux Pomponelle*, however, that it is a considerable improvement on a previous effort, *Peuvent-elles garder un secret?* The style, for one thing, is much less tortured and precious. But plot and characters, I am afraid, are pretty impossible. The latter include two identical twins who are so alike that the only difference between them is that one goes to church on Sundays and the other doesn't. The heroine is just as confused as the reader and finally marries the non-church-going one and makes him go to church; so now no one can tell them apart and I don't know what will happen. The minor characters are exceedingly heteroclite and include St Jude (in Heaven), an uncle who is a member of the Quebec Legislature and keeps bees, Mlle Idola Saint-Jean in the flesh, and a blue-stocking who is so intelligent that she can follow the lectures of M. Jacques Maritain!

Mlle Laetitia Filion's *Amour moderne* is, in the same way, an improvement on *A Deux*, which appeared a couple of years ago. Some of the rather hair-raising provincialisms of the earlier novel still cling to this one, though. After all you can't have a character called Guy de Morais saying "engagée" to Pierrette des Orties when he means "fiancée." *Noblesse oblige!* And what will M. Victor Barbeau think? In the long run Mlle Filion gets pretty exasperated with her heroine, a girl who is so empty-headed she ought to be chloroformed, and suddenly, on page 142, decides to send her into a convent. On the next page her young man, a surveyor called Charlie, rushes off just as unexpectedly and becomes a Trappist monk at Oka.

The list of novels for the year may be concluded by mentioning that the Abbé A. Saint-Pierre in *Seul dans le Bois désert* has added to his series of scout novels, and that, with *Sur le Grand Fleuve du*

Canada, M. Eugène Achard continues his interesting series of historical novels on Jacques Cartier.

The theatre, that Cinderella of French-Canadian letters, was represented in 1939 by two contributions worthy of mention. One of these is the Abbé Gustave Lamarche's *Celle-qui-voit*, which he calls a "parabole héroïque canadienne." Father Lamarche really believes in the French-Canadian theatre and his enthusiasm is infectious, so that one follows him wide-eyed through this medley in praise of Marie de l'Incarnation, through an endless *dramatis personae* which includes everything and everybody from Pope Urbain VIII to Seven White Birch Trees, and scenes which take place "dans les forêts du Nouveau Monde, en France, sur l'Atlantique, dans les espaces stellaires et à Québec." It is all very confusing and, I feel convinced, quite unplayable, but I feel just as sure that Father Lamarche is a genuine poet, though too visionary for the practical limitations of his art. Also in the Claudelian tradition of Christian allegory is Mlle Rina Lasnier's *Féerie indienne*, a short and pleasantly written playlet on Kateri Tekakwitha, the seventeenth-century Mohawk-Algonquin maiden whose claims to canonization are at present being investigated.

The Spirit of French Canada, a Columbia University thesis by Dr Ian Forbes Fraser, is quite unmistakably the most important of the year's contributions to French-Canadian literary history and criticism. I have had occasion to discuss elsewhere and at considerable length what I consider to be the chief defects of Dr Fraser's main assumption, which springs from a too great readiness to adopt the point of view of the nationalist critics and thus to interpret the literature too exclusively in terms of a struggle for racial survival.[1] But that does not prevent this book from being an exceedingly valuable addition to Canadian letters in general. Dr Fraser's wide knowledge of the literature and his good taste make *The Spirit of French Canada* not only a useful introduction for the English reader but an attractive anthology as well.

French-Canadian contributions to the field of criticism are led by the latest volume of the Abbé Albert Dandurand. After devoting studies to poetry and the novel he has turned now to the orators. *Nos Orateurs* is a less important book than its predecessors, partly because it deals with a fairly shallow backwater in the main literary stream and partly, perhaps, because the Abbé Dandurand doesn't let his orators orate enough. Only more lengthy and more numerous quotations would do full justice to the rather rotund qualities of nineteenth-century worthies like the Papineaus, Cartier, and Mercier. The reader is struck by the fact that French-Canadian oratory has actually progressed so little; there is nothing better in the whole book than Père Olivier's *oraison funèbre* on Frontenac, and that was delivered in 1698! The Abbé Dandurand quite rightly compares it to Bossuet on Condé. Personally this reviewer prefers the less Ciceronian type of oratory which you can still hear at rural election meetings in Quebec. There is only one example quoted but it is a good one; it is from a speech by one Célestin Bergeoin, a contemporary of Sir John A. Macdonald:

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[1] *Romanic Review*, XXXI, pp. 90-2 (EDITOR'S NOTE).

> Ousqu'il é le temps, MM. les électeurs ousqu'on voyait dans les rues du beau village de Beauharnois des bêtes faroces qui avaient le poil drèt sur la tête comme ctâbre. . . . On a dit, MM. les électeurs que les habitants du comté de Beauharnois étaient corrompus. Eh bien! moé je dis que c'é pas vrai, j'ai parcouru le comté, j'ai vu partout qu'un beau spectacle, . . . dans les champs de beaux hommes qui travaillaient et qu'étaient russelants de sueurs comme dé soleils.

Professor Séraphin Marion of the University of Ottawa has been delving into the eighteenth-century files of the bilingual *Gazette de Québec*. In *Les Lettres canadiennes d'autrefois* (vol. I) he exhumes a copious collection of samples of early French-Canadian verse and prose. Most of them are pretty terrible and what enjoyment can be derived from perusing these oddities is somehow marred by Professor Marion's habit of scolding the past for its literary taste. He simply cannot bring himself to believe that a right-thinking French Canadian of the seventeen-eighties or nineties can really have admired Voltaire or the French Revolution. Faced with a mass of laudatory poems and articles on these two subjects he can only conclude that it was all part of a diabolical plot on the part of the English editors to corrupt the souls of the French Catholic subscribers.

Mlle Adrienne Choquette adds to the *petite histoire* of her literary history by her *Confidences d'écrivains canadiens-français*, a series of interviews with present-day writers, most of which appeared in the columns of *Le Mauricien*. Not all the writers questioned on their tastes in reading are equally important, nor are the answers they gave. But at least there is a good blast against prudery from M. Clément Marchand and plenty of evidence that French-Canadian writers are reading more widely than they used to and no longer feel that they have done justice to English literature when they have dipped into Newman, Benson, and Chesterton.

Three manuals, two bibliographies, and a treatise on linguistics complete the list of contributions in the critical field. In the first category are the *Chansons du vieux Québec*, compiled by two Jesuit Fathers, MM. Laramée and Gingras of the Collège Sainte-Marie. It is a serviceable volume, with the words and music of about seventy-five songs, and owes much to the melody-collecting expeditions of M. Marius Barbeau. *A Notre-Dame de Lyre* is a substantial anthology of French-Canadian poetic tributes to the Virgin. Arranged somewhat after the fashion of the Fournier Anthology, it is the work of Sœur Paul-Emile of the Ottawa Grey Nuns; the editor is already distinguished for her doctorate thesis on the Marial theme in French literature. The volume contains a great many hitherto unpublished poems by well-known lay authors and some really excellent contributions by members of religious communities who prefer to remain personally anonymous. The third manual is a re-edition of Mgr Camille Roy's *Manuel d'Histoire de la littérature canadienne* which brings this useful text-book up to date. The two bibliographies are impressive examples of work done by graduates of the new School for Librarians operated by the University of Montreal. Both are studies of the work of eminent Canadian scholars: the one on the writings of the Abbé Georges Simard, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the University of Ottawa, is by Sœur Marie-Raymond; that on the poet and critic Louis Dantin, by M. Marcel Mercier. The treatise on linguistics referred to above is from the pen of that indefatigable polemist M. Victor Barbeau, and is called *Le Ramage de mon pays*. This is a solidly documented discussion on the state of the language and M. Barbeau approaches the question not just as another purist but as a consistent nationalist as well. "Considérée au point de vue purement linguistique," he says, "cette corruption est à la fois curieuse et amusante. Considérée du point de vue social, elle est tragique. . . . Au fond, la linguistique est une question sociale." Yet M. Barbeau is a purist at heart too and is sometimes a little severe on certain useful anglicisms that have crept into the language of his compatriots. Surely "liqueurs douces" is better than the European French "eaux gazeuses" (all soft drinks are not aërated) and "train local" than a barbarism like "train omnibus." Collectors of expressive Canadianisms may be as delighted as I was with the following: "apitchoumer," to sneeze; "oreilles de chrisse," fried bacon; "avoir l'air anglais," to look odd.

Biographies were somewhat less numerous and less important in 1939 than they were the previous year. Among them the most interesting is probably the autobiography of the octogenarian Mme F. L. Béique. The reminiscences of elderly ladies are not always very exciting, but Mme Béique still possesses a vigorous mind and in *Quatre-vingts Ans de souvenirs* writes with relish of her grand-uncle Louis-Joseph Papineau and of her friends the Fréchettes and the Lauriers. Mlle Blanche Gagnon, the daughter of the poet Ernest Gagnon, has also published fragments of her past life in *Réminiscences et actualités;* this work is particularly rich in details on the history of Quebec City during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. M. Pierre Daviault's *Le Baron de Saint-Castin* is perhaps more properly an historical work on a definite period in the history of Acadia than an out-and-out biography. Indeed there are only fleeting pictures of this authentic second-cousin of one of Dumas' Three Musketeers, who vanished into the Maine woods to take an Abenaki wife, become a tribal chief, and make life miserable for the New England colonists. Volume I, number 1 of a new editorial venture, *Nos Maîtres de l'heure*, presents its readers with a short and brilliantly written biography in pamphlet form of the Abbé Lionel Groulx. Its author, M. André Laurendeau, manages in a very restricted compass to discuss every significant element—background, vocation, literary formation, and career—in the life of his dynamic subject. The remaining biographies are of a religious nature. *Telle qu'elle fut* is a volume of essays on Marie de l'Incarnation by the Abbé Georges Robitaille, who explores with particular success the mysticism of this Canadian Theresa. Mlle Beaupré in *Jeanne LeBer* traces the life-story of the first Canadian recluse, a Montreal girl of good family who, in the late seventeenth century, cut herself off from the world, first in her father's own house and later in a specially constructed cell built behind the altar of a chapel attached to the convent of the Sisters of the Congregation. *Kateri Takakwitha* is a biography of the Indian candidate for sainthood, by Mlle Guilberte C. Bouvier; *Mère Mallet* a voluminous study on the great nineteenth-century organizer of the Sisters of Charity.

The historians were as industrious as usual during the past year. At the head of the list comes M. Gérard Filteau; in 1939 he published the second volume of his important *Histoire des Patriotes*, which carries his narrative on from the spring of 1835 to the first of the armed clashes in the late autumn days of 1837. There were two interesting works on the fur-trade. One, *Commencements*, from the pen of a distinguished novelist, M. Léo-Paul Desrosiers, deals with the ramifications of the trade in the seventeenth century and contains supplementary chapters on the alliance against the Iroquois and the study of Indian languages during this period. Professor Benoît Brouillette of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes commerciales in *La Pénétration du continent américain par les Canadiens français* also devotes a good deal of space to the fur-trade, but his period is fixed by the years that lie between the Peace of Paris and the Buchanan-Pakenham agreement which settled on the 49th parallel as the Oregon boundary. Professor Brouillette in the same volume continues his study of the fundamental French-Canadian contribution to geography, by sections on the exploratory and missionary enterprises undertaken during the same period. As his tribute to the celebration of the tercentenary of the Canadian Ursulines and the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, the erudite M. Pierre-Georges Roy published twin volumes on these two venerable religious foundations. His material is arranged in anecdote form in short one-page chapters and he makes no claim to add any substantially new material. Regional history is represented by M. Albert Gravel's *Les Cantons de l'Est*, a volume issued in honour of the centenary of the founding of the City of Sherbrooke. Finally, in *En veillant avec les petits de chez nous*, the Abbé J. G. Gélinas presents for juvenile consumption what he would have us believe to be a history of Canada since 1763. One can only say that the contents are as disturbing and as tendencious as the cover, which depicts in various shades of crushed strawberry a weedy looking plough-boy gazing malevolently across a river at an incorrectly drawn Union Jack.

Mention was made at the beginning of this survey of the number and the interest of the works devoted to education which appeared in French Canada in 1939. The first of these, *Suggestions pratiques sur notre enseignement*, is by Professor Maurice Lebel of Laval University, who has had an unusually wide pedagogical experience, having studied at the University of London and taught in an English public school. His book, which is meant for teachers, is a persistent and well-argued plea for a raising of educational standards. His chapter on the teaching of English is particularly pertinent and he finishes it energetically with: ". . . laissez clabauder à l'envi les fanatiques qui 'pour l'anglâ' ont toujours aux lèvres un, 'apprenez-le pas trop ben.' " *Le Peuple est-il éducable?* by the Abbé Gonzalve Poulin, also draws on a broad cosmopolitan background for a discussion, this time, of adult education. Father Poulin's book is as vigorous as Professor Lebel's, and he is particularly scathing in his comments on the so-called educational *élite* of Quebec who, according to him, have organized themselves into a sort of *bourgeoisie de l'esprit* which feels no responsibility for the shocking illiteracy index of the province (11.34 in 1937, compared to 4.98 in Ontario). Still more fresh wind is allowed to blow in from abroad in M. François-Xavier Boudreault's pamphlet in the "Ecole Sociale Populaire" series, *Un Pays qui a ruralisé son enseignement primaire;* the country referred to is, of course, Denmark. Also concerned with education in its broadest sense and highly critical of the established order is the symposium entitled *L'Avenir de notre bourgeoisie*, in which M. Esdras Minville discusses the economic attitude of the French-Canadian middle class; M. Victor Barbeau, the steps this class must take to acquire a cultural core; and the Abbé Groulx, the possibilities of educating for nationalism. Professor Georges Simard, in *Les Universités catholiques, leurs gloires passées, leurs tâches présentes*, discusses the role of Catholic universities and of his own University of Ottawa in particular.

A few miscellaneous works remain to be considered briefly. From across the border came an interesting sociological thesis by Dr Horace Miner of Wayne University. It is a little difficult at first for the layman to accustom himself to the jargon of genes, siblings, and field-work applied to the *habitants* of St. Denis-de-Kamouraska as if they were so many Polynesians,—but after all why not? *St. Denis, a French-Canadian Parish* is a very readable and conscientious study of rural folkways in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. The tireless M. Marius Barbeau has one of his usual fascinating studies on special subjects: the *Assomption Sash.* In an oddly titled, quaintly bound volume called *Knots,* M. Emile Vaillancourt argues courteously and reasonably in English on the rights of his compatriots. His real animosity is reserved for tactless Frenchmen, particularly diplomats and visiting lecturers, who persist in looking on French Canada as a colonial extension of old France.

V. NEW-CANADIAN LETTERS

WATSON KIRKCONNELL

Two significant volumes of Icelandic verse are the only New-Canadian contributions for the year in poetry, apart from the usual flood of fugitive material in periodicals.

The first of these books is *Andvökur*, volume VI, a posthumous collection of hitherto unpublished verse by the late Stephan G. Stephansson (died 1927), and is edited by his literary executor, Dr Rögnvaldur Pétursson, of Winnipeg, whose untimely death early in 1940 has been a serious blow to the cause of Icelandic-Canadian culture. This final volume brings the total of Stephansson's poetic output to some 1,800 pages and will enable the student of the future to form a still more complete estimate of his work. In many respects, volume VI is intrinsically inferior to volumes I-V, for it contains (along with some first-class pieces) numerous juvenilia, rejects from his middle period, and fragments from the workshop of his old age. All of this, however, has unusual interest to anyone studying Stephansson's development as a writer.

New ground is broken by *Ljóðmæli* ("Poetry") by Jónas Stefánsson ("J.S. frá Kaldbak"), an Icelandic farmer near Vidir, Manitoba. This first volume of his verse, published in his fifty-eighth year, will bring Mr Stefánsson an assured place among the best contemporary Icelandic-Canadian poets. In spite of occasional uncouthness in prosody, perhaps inevitable in a man of indifferent education, there is a vitality and amplitude in his work that will give much of it permanent value. Of the hundred poems in the present book, only a score are of the dedicatory breed, and the rest give many evidences of an active and thoughtful mind. Thus "Tvífarinn" ("The *Alter Ego*") is an unusual psychological study, and "Október-fífillin" ("The October Dandelion") develops a suggestive symbolism of human life. "Sandy" is a charming poem on a favourite horse; while "Drotning Dagsins" ("Lord of the Day") is an elemental tribute to the sun. There is a vein of mordant satire in the man, manifesting itself, for example, in a Christmas poem, "Jól," in "Draumur Fuglsins" ("The Bird's Dream"), in which a bird with broken wings dreams before death, and in "Borgin Brennur" ("The City Is Burning"), a study in the human waste of revolutionary violence. It seems natural that the spirit of such a poet should darken into profound melancholy, as in "Nótt" ("Night").

Fiction is represented by four books, three by Ukrainians (Illya Kiriak, of Edmonton, the Rev. Ivan Kmeta-Efimovich, of Saskatoon, and Alexander Luhowy, of Toronto), and one by a German Mennonite farmer, Peter Klassen, of Superb, Saskatchewan.

Syny Zemli ("Sons of the Soil"), by Mr Kiriak, is a study of the pioneer generation of Ukrainians in Canada. Its author was born in Eastern Galicia in 1893, but was brought to Canada by his parents as a boy of fourteen and is now a school-teacher in Alberta. The present large volume is the first half of a very long novel. It is rather formless in structure, and its language is rough and colloquial rather than good literary Ukrainian. On the other hand, it is exceedingly valuable as a portrayal of the actual life of the early Ukrainian settlements in the West, and many a veteran of that stressful period will surely, as he reads this narrative in the idiom he understands best, nod his head again and again, in delighted satisfaction, and mutter: "Ay, it was even so!" Old Gregory Vorkum, Sophia, Elena, Pavlo, and the rest, live as real people amid the real vicissitudes of a new land.

Less interesting to Canadians, although not less valuable, are *The Hurricane*, by Mr Kmeta-Efimovich, and *Za Voliu Ukrayiny* ("For the Freedom of the Ukraine"), by Mr Luhowy. The former is an English translation, by Miss Jessie Ostaff and the Rev. Percival Cundy, from a Ukrainian original. It is the story of the terrible experience of Evangelical communities in the Ukraine under the Soviet régime. Inasmuch as Mr Kmeta-Efimovich himself lived through this purgatory for a dozen years (coming to Canada in 1929), its portrayal ought to provide an authentic document of genuine interest, especially to all those who are attracted by the struggle of religious faith against overwhelming obstacles. The volume by Mr Luhowy, on the other hand, is a flaming tale of revolution and civil war in the Eastern Ukraine during the period 1917-20. It is a thrilling and well-written version of that tragic struggle for Ukrainian national existence, and gains greatly, from an artistic point of view, by organizing its narrative around the vivid figure of a nationalist heroine, Vera Babenko.

German literature in Canada has thus far been a rather scanty and puny creation, especially when the size of the German-Canadian community is considered. This fact enhances the interest of Peter Klassen's *Grossmutters Schatz* ("Grandmother's Sweetheart"), a miscellaneous 132-page volume containing four prose tales, four verse fables, and eight lyric poems. The main interest lies in the four tales, the longest of which gives its title to the whole book. This story begins with a charming idyll in a Mennonite community in southern Russia at the time of the Crimean War. Two German lads, in the Russian army medical service, befriend a wounded English officer, who is later attracted by Lena, the sweetheart of one of them, but renounces his own suit in favour of her young swain. The sequel comes in Western Canada seventy years later, when a wealthy grandson of the officer ("Grandmother's Sweetheart") comes to the financial rescue of Lena's granddaughter and her farmer husband. Wealthy Anglo-Canadians, motoring in Saskatchewan with polyglot wives and pocketfuls of thousand-dollar bills, are decidedly uncommon in ordinary experience; but the neat solution of the plot reconciles one to this strain on one's credulity. The three remaining stories are all based on Mr Klassen's personal experiences in Russia. "On the Eve of the Russian Revolution" gives a glimpse of a dramatic scene in the Duma, when Rasputin was openly denounced for demoralizing the Imperial court. In "On Trial before the Cheka," the author has an exhausting examination in a blood-stained court-room before three Satanic police officers but finally escapes by simulating insanity. Most thrilling of all is "Sylvester Bells," a tale of hair-breadth escape from pursuing marauders, in which a prominent and most amusing part is played by the obstinate old camel Mischka, who has the temperament of a Kansas mule. Mr Klassen's poetry is rather the agreeable verse of a born story-teller than the compelling art of a great lyrist. It is perhaps natural that his humour and narrative power should find expression in several fables. Among his lyrics, the most convincing specimen is a brief poem entitled "Dürre in der Prärie" ("Drought on the Prairie"), accompanied by a photograph of his own drought-stricken farm. Canadians should welcome the last poem in the book, "Mein Bekenntnis" ("My Confession"), in which he combines an explicit loyalty to Canada with a determination that he and his children shall be true to the tradition of Germanic faith and culture that has made his people great.

Scholarship is represented chiefly in the Icelandic field. Dr Richard Beck has contributed to a large reference volume on *The History of the Scandinavian Literatures* (Dial Press, New York), a brief but valuable chapter on "Icelandic-American Literature," a term here virtually equivalent to "Icelandic-Canadian Literature." Dr Gudmundur Árnason, of Lundar, also contributes to the current *Annual* of the Icelandic National League an extensive survey (both quantitative and qualitative) of contemporary Icelandic literature in Canada, not the least value of which lies in cross-references to other foreign language literatures in the Dominion.

Tribute should also be paid to Dr Heinz Lehmann's imposing research volume, *Das Deutschtum in Westkanada* ("The German Community in Western Canada"). While published in Berlin and betraying occasionally the cloven hoof of Nazidom (as when, on page 323, the entire Anglo-Canadian press is contemptuously dismissed as "Jewish"), the book nevertheless contains thorough research as to the origins of Western Canada's Germans, the history of their major settlements, and the present state of their cultural and economic life. This volume, taken together with the same author's *Das Deutschtum in Ostkanada* (1931), provides an invaluable survey of the German element in Canadian life.

VI. REMAINING MATERIAL[1]

THE EDITOR

The outstanding biography of the year is *Rutherford* by A. S. Eve. It is the official "life and letters" of perhaps the greatest experimental physicist of modern times, by his old student and successor in the chair at McGill. As an enthralling chapter in the history of science it deserves and shall receive review in a subsequent issue of the QUARTERLY. As an example of biography and as a story of great human interest we treat it here—the story of a New Zealand lad who arrived in Cambridge to find himself almost famous for his pioneer research in wireless telegraphy, who might easily have shared the fame and fortune of Marconi, but who abandoned the field for pure science and the congenial task of smashing the atom and revolutionizing our conception of matter, with less of fortune indeed, but of fame even more. At every crucial point of his career (as Professor Burton has observed) Rutherford found the door of opportunity open or at least ajar when he arrived. He did not hesitate to enter, and he showed an almost uncanny skill in avoiding the doors, also labelled "opportunity," which might have led into a *cul-de-sac*. The secret was that he never pursued a career at the expense of his work; with all his strong and healthy ambition, he regarded them as one and indivisible. In Professor Eve's pages we follow him from the New Zealand farm, through school and college, to Cambridge, out to McGill, already equipped with a fine laboratory and a resident millionaire, and requiring only a professor able to make the most of them; then, in no real danger from the sirens in the shape of American university presidents, back to England when the work and career demanded it, and the opportunity came to make Manchester a new Mecca; and finally, the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge—the House of Lords—Westminster Abbey! And keeping pace with the increasingly processional movement of the career, two things: the great work unfolding, and a life lived, rich in enjoyment, in friendship, and in domestic affection. Professor Eve is a cautious and not very inspiring biographer, but he is happily able by the use of letters to have much of the story tell itself in Rutherford's own words.

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[1] Incorporated in quotation marks are a survey of Social Studies by Professor A. Brady and notes by other writers.

Similar in its subject, though different in scope and method, is Mr H. H. Langton's *Sir John Cunningham McLennan: A Memoir*. The reader whose special interest is Canada will find it an equally fascinating book; for McLennan belonged to Canada in a way in which Rutherford soon ceased to belong to New Zealand. In lesser degree the Empire and the international world of science also became McLennan's stage; but his most impressive monument was reared at home. Extensive as were the contributions to physics made by him and his collaborators (they are listed in a bibliography, and treated in a brief but admirable chapter by his former student and successor at Toronto, Professor E. F. Burton), it is not alone for the distinction of these contributions that his memory should be cherished by his country and his *alma mater*. Mainly to his vision and effort the University (and thereby Canada) owes the magnificent equipment of "the largest physics laboratory in the world," which appropriately bears his name. But his own subject, vast and important though it was, did not absorb all his energy or all his goodwill. By his organization of the Alumni Association as a nucleus of enlightened opinion, he was instrumental in preserving the well-being, and perhaps the very life, of the University and University College, and he taught the Association a lesson of its responsibility and its power, which surely cannot be permanently forgotten; and again the service was not to his *alma mater* alone, but to the cause of higher education in Canada. The same is true, in intention at least, of his final scheme for the reorganization of the Graduate School (characteristically for the humanities as well as the sciences). It was perhaps utopian—which merely means that it was not of today, but tomorrow. All these things may be read in—or between—the lines of Mr Langton's welcome book.

A third figure of generous stature, connected with Canadian education, the late Sir Andrew Macphail, deals with his own early environment in a series of loosely connected sketches, *The Master's Wife*. In somewhat mannered, and in evocative rather than completely lucid prose, Sir Andrew depicts the life of Prince Edward Island in bygone days. Figures, dim though suggestive, move through scenes that are often etched with sharpness; and one of the figures, the title character, his mother, comes alive. The book is an interesting document not only for its picture of a vanished past, but also for the emphasis that it throws, at least by implication, on the distance which fortune could carry the gifted and ambitious country lad in the Canada of the last century. It is a far cry from the Master's house in the primitive rural surroundings to the Professor's chair at McGill in cosmopolitan Montreal. Sir Andrew was enough of an artist to savour the contrast, and to try, not without success, to recreate the older scenes. Sometimes, amid the gathering shadows, they must have seemed very close. For however much his horizons had been widened the spell of the Canadian soil had never been really broken for him; nor the equally potent (if sometimes less gracious) spell of his race and early creed.

The longest and most ambitious piece of autobiography in this year's list is Mrs Salverson's *Confessions of an Immigrant's Daughter*, with its 523 pages of self-portraiture and social history. It makes easy and interesting reading, and Mrs Salverson shows a novelist's gift for the vivid depicting of scenes and (up to a point) of characters. But she has little power of analysing any character save her own: her father, her mother, and her strong-minded aunt are clearly perceived, but not made altogether intelligible; and even in the case of her own character she is so intent on preserving the limitations and recapturing the impressions of the particular period of which she writes, that she fails to illuminate, as she might have done, the passing phase by the more mature reflection. So too of the sketches in social history which the pictures of her shifting but always poverty-stricken environment afford: the scenes are many of them very strikingly presented, but the generalizations hardly rise above an angry outburst at the conventionally respectable and the idle rich. Parts of the book, then, contain excellent writing, narrative as well as descriptive; but as a whole it lacks concentration and a satisfying pattern. As data for studying the background of Canadian and of New-Canadian culture and literature it has considerable value.

I am doubtful whether one can claim for Canadian letters *Uncle Laurence* by Oliver Warner, the product of a summer spent with the title character on Pelee Island; but the temptation to do so is strong. It pictures a backwater and is quite without the social significance of Mrs Salverson's book. But its human and literary qualities are alike admirable and are closely related. The writer is marked by complete sincerity, by the absence of all egoism, by a ready sympathy, which never deteriorates into sentimentality, and by a power of description as sure as it is unostentatious. If other excuse fails we will include Mr Warner as a model for Canadian writers in this kind!

Equally charming and modest, and if inferior in literary artistry, much superior in historical interest and significance, is Dean Howes' *With a Glance Backward*. The author draws on his memory to sketch not his own early life but its setting. In his pages the simple but eminently social existence of older rural Ontario in the second half of the nineteenth century takes shape, and its lost spirit is recaptured. Each chapter heading bears witness to the author's feeling for his subject. It is not Education, but "The Red Schoolhouse"; not Religion, but "The Old Stone Church" (Methodist in this instance, and a centre not only of evangelical faith, but of community life); and for the rest "Seed Time and Harvest," "When Winter Came," and "The Old Home Steading." In these titles, and all that is gathered under them, there is not merely information, but atmosphere. The life depicted was very simple, in some ways very narrow. Yet it bred men who have left their mark on Canada from one ocean to the other. On this fact Dean Howes does not dwell, though he is one of those men himself. In his attitude to his subject there is a pleasant touch of sentiment, deftly suggested by one verse from Kingsley as prologue and another as epilogue. But it is a sentiment cheerful and contented, and among the best and most informative chapters are those on "Our Diversions," "What We Read," and "What We Sang." The drawings by J. E. Laughlin admirably supplement the text. The reader who has enjoyed this volume may be tempted to look into another on bygone rural Ontario, G. H. Green's *The Old Log School and Huron Old Boys in Pioneer Days*. And a necessary supplement to both of them will be found in *Georgina: A Type Study of Early Settlement and Church Building in Upper Canada*, by Francis Paget Hett. This is a carefully documented, if not very exhilarating history of one of the centenarian parishes of Ontario (papers on others will be found in the *Canadian Churchman*); and the part of Ontario's heritage which it brings into relief is English, Anglican, and, in origins at least, distinctly "upper class." With the possible exception of Bishop White's books on Chinese art, printed at the University of Toronto Press, *Georgina*, published by the Macmillan Company of Canada, is the most attractive piece of book production in the Dominion during the year and indeed (if my memory serves me) since the same firm produced two books by Mr Marius Barbeau on whose form we commented in an earlier survey. Next to publishing books important for their content (in which the reputation of Macmillan also stands high), there is no greater service that a Canadian publisher can do than to increase our slender stock of volumes that are beautifully and appropriately produced. Such a volume is *Georgina*.

Of twofold interest to students of Canadian literature is Mr Lovat Dickson's *Half-Breed, The Story of Grey Owl*: as an imaginative biography of real merit and as a sympathetic and helpful interpretation of a Canadian writer of some importance. The title may trouble the reader since all the evidence sifted for the opening chapters tends to show that Grey Owl was no more a half-breed than Mr Lovat Dickson himself. That title represents no effort to deceive, but an act of piety to Mr Dickson's dead friend: "Some day if I live [said Grey Owl to him], I shall tell this story I am telling you. It shall be called 'Half-Breed'" (p. 314). This is no place to go into the ethics of the legend which Archie Belaney built up. Nor does Mr Dickson himself do so; but he offers important evidence for the defence when he shows the stages by which the legend evolved and gained its ascendancy over Grey Owl himself, and he convincingly removes every shade of mercenary motive.

As Mr Dickson unfolds the story the basic motive is not difficult to fathom. Some freak of temper—heredity may well account for it—made the restricted life of his boyhood intolerable to Grey Owl; in compensation he fed his mind on the life of the American wilds, seeking in his lost father a link between imagination and reality; then, at the first opportunity, he followed where imagination beckoned, and undismayed by hardship, resolutely banished the real past forever; and the imaginary past rushed in to take its place. Grey Owl's achievement was to make the part of reality subject to his control take the shape that imagination dictated, and in so doing to realize his best human qualities—courage, endurance, sympathy—and also his literary powers. It may be that for their full exercise those powers required the effort—the impossible effort—to subject even his past to the sovereign sway of imagination. Who can tell? Chatterton sought his refuge from an intolerably restricted environment, not in space but in time. No one doubts that Chatterton's power depended on his wilful subjection of reality to the imagination, on his identification of himself with Rowley, or that the product justified the means used. The cases are not parallel, but for me the analogy (which has not, I think, been noticed) goes far to solve the problem of Grey Owl. It is a merit of Mr Lovat Dickson's volume that it sets one thinking in this way. The book is skilfully ordered and contains some admirable (but not unostentatious) descriptive writing.

Two of the year's best examples of vigorous and unaffected narrative and description are from the pen of the well-known explorer and author, Vilhjalmur Stefansson. One is a popular book on Iceland, its geography, history, social and economic life, educational system, and general culture: a very readable and useful survey though much less distinctive than the second book, *Unsolved Mysteries of the Arctic*. This recounts the history of the perished Greenland colony, the lost Franklin expedition, and the fate of Thomas Simpson, of Andrée, the polar baloonist, and of the missing Soviet fliers; and it weighs the probabilities in each case. The book has much of the fascination of two genres, the true adventure story and the detective mystery; and to this it adds all the advantage to be derived from Stefansson's scientific mind and his unsurpassed knowledge of the Arctic. It is on the one hand a series of gripping and heart-stirring narratives; on the other, a work of abundant information and fine logical precision. The style is in every way worthy of the content: there is not one false note in the whole 370 pages. Indirectly we owe this volume to Stephen Leacock, who contributes a delightful Introduction in his best vein. This is perhaps the appropriate place to mention an examination of one more mystery of the North, not unconnected with Mr Stefansson's first chapter: the locality and duration of Norse visits to America. In *Here Was Vinland* Mr James W. Curran argues strongly for a penetration southward from Hudson Bay far into the central part of the continent, Ontario, Manitoba, and Minnesota. We lack the necessary knowledge to judge the validity of his argument, but of its interest and vivacity there can be no doubt.

The remaining examples of narrative and descriptive writing, whether biographical or other, must be briefly dismissed.

There are four or five volumes on the frontier, all of some value as background studies in that phase of Canadian life, past or present. Two deal with the R.C.M.P. Mr Douthwaite's is a popular history of the force, without documentation, bibliography, or index, which adds nothing to our knowledge of the subject. Though perhaps rather better written, it is decidedly less useful than Mr Fetherstonhaugh's volume, listed last year. The second book, *The Law Marches West*, is also a popular narrative, somewhat slighter indeed, but enjoying a certain authority as coming from one who bore a part in the story he unfolds, the late Sir Cecil Denny, officer, rancher, Archivist of Alberta, and author of an earlier work on the West, *Riders of the Plains*. Two other volumes are stories of old-timers, set forth with the aid of literary collaborators. In *The Last Buffalo Hunter* Miss Mary Weekes has been careful to preserve the plainness of the story recounted to her by its subject, Norbert Welsh. We imagine that her most useful intervention is seen in the removal of redundances and the introduction or sharpening of a staccato note. The narrative races along, and carries the reader with it, through scenes of hardship, adventure, and carnage. Among the most interesting chapters are those devoted to Riel and the Rebellion. Very different, but certainly not less successful, is the method pursued by Frances Lloyd-Owen in working up the notes, written for his own amusement by Charles E. Masson. Under the title of *Gold Nugget Charlie* his story is told in the third person and with every aid that the imagination of the narrator can give. Scenes are sketched in, dialogues elaborated, and the feelings of the moment recorded; and all this is done with no undue sacrifice of speed and no suggestion of writing for effect. The result is 250 pages of almost incredible but wholly fascinating adventure, which starts with the hero's running away from home at twelve years of age, proceeds through Indian warfare and pioneer mail-carrying, through prospecting in the Yukon, through fortunes made and lost, to and beyond the lone sledge-trip in the Arctic. It is a book in which boys of every age—or at least from nine to ninety—must delight. Mr Philip Godsell adds another of his spirited first-hand narratives of the North in *The Vanishing Frontier*, which (like its predecessors) is a very good example of its kind. Nor may we fail to mention two books for supplementary reading in schools: Mr Edwin Guillet's *Pioneer Travel*, an admirable addition to the attractive series on Early Life in Upper Canada; and *Pathfinders of North America* in which the same author has collaborated with Mary Guillet.

A Canadian Doctor in West China presents in narrative sequence a selection of Dr W. E. Smith's experiences and observations during forty years of missionary effort in West China—a valuable and well-illustrated addition this, to the record of the work done by Canadians in the Far East. In *Jungle Tales* we have selections from the adventurous life of Dr John Buchanan as medical missionary to the Bhil country of India. Each chapter is a brief and simple narrative of some memorable episode. Slighter than Dr Smith's volume, it is interesting on different levels, and one of them is suggested by the title—here are excellent *Jungle Tales*. Missionary lives are also met in the Rev. John McNab's *In Other Tongues*, a series of brief but well-written sketches of Canadian translators of the Bible; and a missioner of the past is the subject of Canon Heeney's *I Walk With a Bishop*. This is a laboured attempt at easy, familiar, impressionistic portraiture, which manages to convey the simple piety of Stewart, the second Bishop of Quebec, but not a sense of his high adventure for Christ and the Church, nor the secret of his pastoral greatness. The subject—of real historical interest—deserved fuller and firmer treatment. Another attempt at biography in a modern manner—this time the "snappy"—is Ralph F. Wolf's *India Rubber Man*. It is the first full-length account of Charles Goodyear, who a hundred years ago revolutionized more than the rubber industry by discovering the process and effect of vulcanizing. The story is worth telling and is told with vigour, but the style leaves a good deal to be desired. Like the two authors last mentioned, Mr R. St. G. Stubbs finds in his profession a centre for his literary interests. "Canadian biography," he complains, "is still in the bronze age," dealing with "men of concrete achievements," not "of graphic personality." This is too true. But in his *Lawyers and Laymen of Western Canada* he has found at least two or three subjects after his own heart.

Professor J. C. Robertson's many old students and other friends will welcome a collection of his addresses and essays. *Mixed Company* is a varied assortment. As is proper, classical scholarship predominates, but in the form not of scholarship but of its results in mature reflection. There is an essay on "Plato's Ban upon the Poets," in which no attempt is made to soften the harsh lines of the judgment or to call in Plato to explain Plato away; another is on "The Athenians and Socrates." From the vantage ground of Greek thought the author reflects on permanent human problems—sometimes helped on by a second point of reference, as in "The Social Ideals of Plato and William Morris" and in "Plato and Job." Professor Robertson writes as a humanist, the sources of whose own culture are twofold, classical and Christian. The thought is not always very incisive, but the style is always gracious. The first and last papers enhance one's sense of the essayist's range. "My Friend the Curate" is a pleasant sketch of a poor clergyman whose second devotion is to England and English letters. The land of his dreams he will never see, but he finds ample compensation in his books. The model is quite evidently Lamb in his simpler manner, and it is praise indeed to be able to say that the imitation is not unsuccessful. The final essay, written in 1916, is a *tour de force*. It weaves passages from seven orations of Demosthenes into a speech "imagined to have been addressed by some indignant citizen of the United States to his lethargic countrymen." Professor Robertson, whose mind runs much on the Great War, feels that the essay has not lost its point in April, 1939, with German imperialism resurgent in a worse form. In April, 1940, it is even more apposite. The concluding sentence reads: "And above all, men of Athens, you must be on your guard lest, striving to avoid war, you find yourselves slaves."

In the final essays of *Model Memoirs*, reviewed in the last survey, Stephen Leacock's thoughts were seen turning towards the problems of university education which had confronted him in the long years when he graced the profession. Now, in *Too Much College*, he settles down to develop the theme. What strikes him is that education is too long and should be shortened, also that it is too short and should be lengthened. Nowadays the systematized complexity of formal education slows it down and makes it encroach on the time which belongs not to school but to life. On the other hand, the division between them is too clear-cut. Education should go on after college. If it does not, the college has failed. It is a strange paradox that, though much of contemporary education is designed to catch the interest, and other values are sacrificed to this end, the interest is insufficient to carry the student on after graduation. This is our dull paraphrase of propositions which Professor Leacock illuminates with his wise observations and with his inimitable play of fancy and of humour. So much for the main body of the book. It is followed by a group of miscellaneous essays, predominantly humorous—his advice to detective writers, to take one example, is a gem; these in turn are followed by "Little Stories for Good Luck," such as the author has in recent volumes been interspersing between chapters; and the whole is concluded with an Epilogue: "Bass Fishing on Lake Simcoe with Jake Gaudaur." This is an idyl, and like *The Complete Angler* to be enjoyed even by those who despise fishing. The idyllic note (with the faintest suggestion of the elegiac) is also heard in the last of the essays on Education, and there too it is blended with the humorous, an attractive combination.

Of the more formal writings on education in Canada Mr Langton's *McLennan* has already been noticed. Its sketch of teaching and research in physics at Toronto receives an appropriate setting in *A History of Science in Canada*, edited by H. M. Tory, where the achievements of the various Canadian universities are set forth, with, however, what seems a rather heavy emphasis on those of McGill. The volume, which is ably written and well illustrated, is a valuable contribution to the intellectual history of Canada. In *Acadia University, 1838-1938*, Professor R. S. Longley has made a useful addition to the history of Canadian university education. The narrative is clear and well documented; the note, laudably objective; the whole, indeed, a model of what the history of an institution should be. *My Adventures in Education*, by Miss Hilda D. Oakeley, is of interest to Canadians for the chapter entitled Montreal, which recounts her experiences as first Warden of the

Royal Victoria College for Women. *The Next Step in Canadian Education*, by B. A. Fletcher, Professor of Education at Dalhousie, is a study in administration, or (in other words) machinery. Salvation is to come from "the development of a larger unit of school administration than the present small school section unit." The subject is developed with knowledge and order. After a brief survey of organization in the last hundred years, the author deals with the present position in this country, and then proceeds to an account first of reorganization in Scotland and the United States, and then (at greater length) to the efforts at reorganization in Canada, concluding with a chapter on Nova Scotia and the larger unit. The remaining volume is a *verbatim* report of a *Conference on Educational Problems in Canadian-American Relations*, held at the University of Maine, but attended by Canadians. It suggests only one reflection. To hold such conferences may, for all we know, serve some useful purpose; to publish such a *verbatim* report is the sheerest folly—the money might have been used to print a significant book.

Of the writings on current events and problems, Professor Watson Kirkconnell's valuable study of the issues of the war, and of New-Canadian opinion thereon, has already been reviewed in the QUARTERLY (Jan., 1940), as have also the Oxford pamphlets by Professor Leacock and Mr Sandwell. *Christian Faith and Democracy*, by Gregory Vlastos, deserves brief comment here. It is a work of unblushing and rather breathless propaganda, which carries the reader forward at breakneck speed from one vast assumption to another. It redefines religion in deference to Freud, but gently rebukes him; for what he condemns as religion is really magic and of course we are too thoroughly enlightened to have anything to do with that. Democracy it abstains from defining—probably in deference to Marx. It merely identifies democracy with communism. Pure Christianity turns out to be equivalent to realism—only it is revolutionary and not cynical. The author manages to collect a few phrases from the New Testament to support his view; but his favourite authorities are the prophets of the Old Testament, private persons who were moved to denounce sin in high places, often with considerable violence. Of the Christian Church since the days of the Gospel we hear nothing; nor of the huge body of Christian experience from St Paul onward—but St Paul presumably was a mere magician. The final chapter is counsel to the Christian today. It is very simple: Behave exactly like a communist; but call your materialism Christian realism, and your passion for social revolution a desire to establish a new earth (the new heaven may be grimly resigned to the magicians). This is a stimulating little book and eloquently written; and its theoretic reasoning, though it bears little or no relation to historic Christianity, is not in itself inconsiderable.

Professor A. Brady has supplied the following survey of works in the Social Sciences.

"As in other years, most of the more technical social studies are in history. This year the outstanding deal with Western Canada: *A History of the Canadian West to 1870-71* by Professor A. S. Morton, and *Building the Canadian West* by Professor J. B. Hedges. The first of these, a portly volume of 932 pages of text, is the product of many years of painstaking research and reflection by a scholar of meticulous accuracy. If we had to confer a medal for the most distinguished work in Canadian social studies published in 1939, we should unhesitatingly confer it on Professor Morton. His book, although highly controversial in some points of interpretation (see review by Professor Chester Martin, *CHR* Sept.), comes up to the expectations of those who know his previous work and his unremitting application to the study of the theme. This is now indisputably the standard survey of Western history to the admission of the West into Confederation. It follows a narrative pattern; and the meaning of the history is sought mainly in the sequence of the events and the influence of character in the action of individuals. But the author is far from neglectful of the broad environmental forces which have determined the life of the community. He uses with good effect an intimate knowledge of geography and topography, and he usually appreciates the economic forces as related to the outside world, even if he does not enlarge upon them. Professor Martin is doubtless right in contending that the weakest part of the book is the concluding chapters which examine the forces that brought the West into Confederation. Here the environmental factors in their broadest sense are less fully considered than is necessary. The volume contains bibliographies and twelve maps.

"*Building the Canadian West* is a work of much more limited range, but of prime significance because of its judicious examination, from source-material, of one central influence in the development of the West since the eighties: the land and colonization policies of the Canadian Pacific Railway (see review by Professor H. A. Innis, *CHR* March 1940). This subject has been partially treated in previous studies (especially in A. S. Morton and Chester Martin, *History of Prairie Settlement and 'Dominion Lands' Policy*, 1938), but Professor Hedges provides the most complete appraisal of the policy and administration of colonization by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The book follows upon the author's studies of the influence of the railway upon the settlement of the north-western United States, and like them shows the benefits and the defects (waste in human and material resources) of the policy of railway land subsidies in the development of the American interior. An excellent sequel to *Building the Canadian West* is *The Wheat Economy* by Professor G. E. Britnell, which is mainly concerned with the collapse in the standards of living in Saskatchewan during the depression and the era of drought. It reveals the sad plight of the wheat farmer and of organized communities in the land colonized by the aggressive methods which Professor Hedges describes; e.g., such were the conditions that 65,000 people emigrated from the province in 1931-6 and for nearly a decade relief expenditures considerably exceeded the total provincial revenues. There is much else in this book besides the drop in standards of living; it contains an admirable digest of information upon the agrarian community of the prairie in the thirties of the present century.[2]

"A worthy book mentionable here, which deals only indirectly with Canada but is written by a Canadian who has achieved academic distinction in England, is *A Gateway of Empire*, by Mr C. M. MacInnes of the University of Bristol. Its broad theme is the port of Bristol and its part in imperial expansion, and it moves like an historical scenario over the numerous relations of Bristol to Newfoundland, New England, the West Indies, Canada, Africa, India, and Australia. Mr MacInnes utilizes with good effect the rich sources of information on the theme available within Bristol, especially the records of the Society of the Merchant Venturers. Finally, another historical work of importance published in the year is *Canada, 1763-1841, Immigration and Settlement: the Administration of the Imperial Land Regulations*, by Professor Norman Macdonald. Its subject-matter is clearly suggested in the title. It discusses land settlement in Canada, particularly from the point of view of government policy. It tends, perhaps, to attach an undue importance to the role of policy, but subject to that limitation it is a study of merit, with adequate documentation.

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[2] Two significant volumes, sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, are excluded from our lists because of American authorship, but may be mentioned here as dealing with important aspects of Canadian-American relations: *Canadian-American Relations, 1849-1874*, by Lester B. Shippee, and *Reciprocity, 1911*, by L. Ethan Ellis. The first of these follows rather orthodox lines in discussing the political relationship of the two countries in an important period. The second volume is the most comprehensive essay on the reciprocity agreement of 1911 yet attempted from the point of view of politics and diplomacy. There is little genuinely fresh interpretation; certainly nothing new is revealed regarding the Canadian issues, but the theme is re-illustrated and re-illuminated with evidence collected in a thorough research, especially in newspapers published on both sides of the border. Of peculiar significance is the light thrown on the activity of interest-groups, notably that of the newspaper publishers in the United States. The manner in which the farmer's support was played for in both countries is an interesting story to the student of political behaviour. Indeed the book is as much an essay on the typical competitive pressures of North American democracy as on diplomacy.

"Various monographs appeared on socio-economic aspects of Canadian life: M. L. Stokes, *The Bank of Canada;* S. D. Clark, *The Canadian Manufacturers' Association: A Study in Collective Bargaining and Political Pressure;* L. Richter (ed.), *Canada's Unemployment Problem;* S. A. Saunders (ed.), *Studies in the Economy of the Maritime Provinces;* H. R. Kemp (ed.), *Canadian Marketing Problems;* H. A. Logan and M. K. Inman, *A Social Approach to Economics*. Detailed and formal reviews of these books are to be found in the more technical journals. It is sufficient here to refer merely to their general scope.

"Mr Clark's volume is one of the first attempts to study a 'pressure group' operating in Canadian democracy, and the group chosen is one of major significance in Canadian history during the last forty years. The study will be of special interest to students of Canadian politics and industrial history. The general pattern is historical; the author traces the history of the Association and the changing emphasis on its functions.

"The two volumes, edited respectively by Dr L. Richter and Dr S. A. Saunders, are the first to be published in a series initiated by the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie University. 'The Institute was established to link the universities and governments of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland in promoting efficient public administration' (*Canada's Unemployment Problem*, p. xi).

It is, therefore, a type of regional enterprise of which there cannot be too much in Canada, and for which congratulations are due to those who sponsor it in the Maritimes. Besides these volumes the Institute publishes a quarterly journal, *Public Affairs*, the first issue of which appeared in August, 1937. It is devoted to a discussion of public affairs with special reference to the Maritime Provinces. The volume on *Canada's Unemployment Problem* is a symposium of nine essays, mainly contributed by public servants who have responsibility for administering one or other department of social service. Inevitably with this type of authorship, the articles are seldom boldly critical in character; rather they lean to description with an emphasis on the administrative aspects of unemployment relief. As such they have a significant value. They bring together much information, not always readily available elsewhere, and hence constitute the most useful volume on the Canadian unemployment problem published since the onset of the depression in 1930. The emphasis on administration is welcome, since the studies of more academic analysts are usually deficient in the appreciation of administrative difficulties. Of special interest are the chapters on 'Unemployed Youth' by Mr H. A. Weir; 'Relief and Other Social Services for Transients' by Dr H. M. Cassidy, and 'The Canadian Unemployment Problem in the Light of Foreign Experience' by the editor. Of a different character is *Studies in the Economy of the Maritime Provinces*. It is mainly a series of related essays on economic history, with little bearing on administration, but appropriately fits into a scheme of studies designed to indicate the peculiar life of the Maritime region. It is to be hoped that the Institute will sponsor a companion volume on the development of Maritime institutions; not the struggle for responsible government, on which much has been written, but the growth and functioning of services provided by government and the general quality of democracy within the region.

"*Canadian Marketing Problems*, edited by Professor H. R. Kemp, consists of ten essays which were originally given as lectures in a university extension course (mainly but not exclusively with reference to Canada). Within some of the essays there is interesting information and analysis, especially in those by Professors Taylor, Kemp, and Curtis. But, as is often the case with published lectures, it is not a satisfactory book, and some of the essays, which may be left nameless, have no claim to the dignity of being included within bound covers.

"The most important book in economics published in the year is *A Social Approach to Economics*, by Professors Harold A. Logan and Mark K. Inman. This is perhaps the most ambitious text on economic principles written by Canadian scholars for many years. One reviewer describes it as 'at once the most ambitious and best text-book which has yet appeared in Canada.' It follows somewhat on the traditional lines of Professor Taussig, with chapters on all the main divisions of economic theory and analysis, and the discussion is related wherever possible to the facts of the Canadian economy."

One further work, of interest not to the specialist merely, but to the general reader, is reserved for review in the July issue of the QUARTERLY. It is the volume of *Essays in Canadian History*, edited by Professor Ralph Flenley, and presented to Professor G. M. Wrong on the occasion of his eightieth birthday by a number of former students or colleagues and of present members of the history department which he built. The essays fall into four groups: the first includes studies in the backgrounds of Canadian history, British and French, and comparisons between the Canadian and other federal constitutions; the second is given over to miscellaneous studies, political and constitutional, and the third to social and economic, while the fourth contains essays on cultural development in New France before the Conquest, and on the influence of the Protestant Churches, including the Church of England, in shaping the cultural heritage of Upper Canada. The whole is preceded by a lecture, "Professor G. M. Wrong and History in Canada," by his successor, Professor Chester Martin, which describes and pays tribute to the great work that Professor Wrong accomplished for the study of history and for this University, a work whose continuation he still witnesses and inspires. Long may he do so!

Another book, which deals but little with Canada, is of great topical interest and considerable intrinsic value: *The War Behind the War, 1914-18*, by Frank P. Chambers. Its aim is to eschew mere narrative and purely military history, and to concentrate as an essential supplement, on an effort to describe and interpret "the political and civilian fronts." The proposed emphasis is of the greatest value; yet the author does not wholly escape the twin pitfalls of history, the preoccupation with actions rather than ideas, and the tendency to substitute a chronological for some more significant pattern. But as narrative the book is thoroughly competent and should prove useful to many readers who wish to refresh their memories of the first Great War in the midst of the second. It will do more than that. With its careful documentation and its selected bibliographical aids it will increase their knowledge, and with the ever-present second war to sharpen their perceptions, it will set them thinking about the ways in which wars are won and lost.

Turning to works of scholarship and criticism outside the Social Sciences, we encounter first two volumes of letters and other writings, the one directly connected with Canada, the other not without its Canadian association but of wider interest and appeal.

D. C. Harvey's *The Heart of Howe: Selections from the Letters and Speeches of Joseph Howe* is admirable in conception and execution. In its pages are found in epitome, and in his own words, Howe's guiding ideas and ideals as these emerge in connection with the following subjects: his native province, the Empire, the struggle for responsible government, a right attitude towards Canada and towards the United States; education, as the prerequisite of every achievement, individual or communal; and literature as a source of Howe's own culture and inspiration. The necessary aids to the reader are supplied in the form of a rapid sketch of Howe's life, and brief preliminary notes to the various extracts. What is presented by the volume is more than the picture of a man; it is the features of an era, its way of thought and of speech. Professor Harvey has done a service to all those general readers who are interested not merely in Canadian history in the narrower sense, but in the history of Canadian culture, sentiment, and expression.

An era as well as an individual also comes to life in Professor G. H. Needler's *Letters of Anna Jameson to Ottilie von Goethe*. Mrs Jameson was a figure of some note in the literary world of 1830-60, and had the entrée wherever she went; in that world and its products she took a keen delight, and the letters abound in allusions to authors and their writings: "The other day I met Crabb Robinson at dinner. . . . At the same dinner I met Wordsworth . . . Rogers, Harness who was Lord Byron's friend, [and] Browning, a poet whom I like much. . . . I ought to tell you that a little while ago I breakfasted with Moore and Rogers, us three, no other. Was it not memorable?. . . Lady Byron is in town and I have seen much of her" (No 95). And in the next letter: "I spent last Sunday with the Carlyles. He is eloquent as ever; she very ill. . . . Harriet Martineau remains a hopeless sufferer, but not heartless nor cheerless. . . . She writes to me so kindly that my visit will bring her comfort; it will bring me the highest advantages that mind can impart to mind." Passing over the brief sketches of English and continental society and scenery, we must turn to the letters (Nos 50-60) from America. These are some of the best in the book, and deal more fully than the others with the writer's surroundings. The journal of her Atlantic voyage and arrival in New York makes delightful reading, with its touches of vivid description and its flashes of humorous portraiture. Scarcely inferior are the letters which record her journey to Toronto (part of it, "whirled along by a steam engine at the rate of 18 or 20 miles an hour"), her first impressions of that place, and her perilous winter trip to Niagara Falls. The personality of the writer gradually takes shape as we read, healthy, courageous, unenigmatic, very different from the stormy neurotic being who was the recipient of these letters, and who remains somewhat dim to us, for but one side of the correspondence has been preserved. Professor Needler has produced what appears to us an almost ideal edition. He has laboured to arrange the letters (many of them undated or incompletely dated, and almost all here edited for the first time) in correct chronological order; he has felt free to omit matter whose inclusion would do nothing but swell the volume; he has "ventured to make the punctuation . . . approximate to uniformity and modern usage while preserving intact . . . the true flavour of the style"; he has furnished brief notes on all the principal names as they occur, for which every reader will bless him, an admirable introduction on Mrs Jameson, her friendship with Goethe's daughter-in-law, and the experiences of which she writes, and finally a full and useful index.

On writers on the Arts in Canada Mr Donald Buchanan has supplied the following note.

"In recent years, Dr Marius Barbeau of the National Museum of Canada has made many reports on the arts of French Canada, on Indian crafts, and related subjects; books have been issued on the Group of Seven, on Homer Watson, on James Wilson Morrice, and there is a book, by Dr Barbeau, on Krieghoff. Graham Mc-

Innes, the art critic of *Saturday Night*, has now made an attempt to correlate this material in *A Short History of Canadian Art*—one hundred and three pages with another fifteen pages of appendices. He has also added some notes on the origin of Canadian art societies (a subject on which he wrote in the QUARTERLY) and on the topographers, those explorers and surveyors from Hennepin to Captain Warre, who drew and recorded early Canadian life and scenery as they travelled. Except for his last two chapters on contemporary painting and sculpture, which are altogether too meagre, this volume is an adequate handbook for teachers and the general reader. It is, however, far from a definitive history. A bare hundred pages, after all, imposes limitations. Was it the publisher who insisted on this sparseness? Architecture, for example, is only briefly treated. And in the sections on painting and sculpture, the skeleton of the chronicle often emerges naked and exposed. More of the desirable flesh of incisive criticism and concrete description was needed. The chapters on the topographers, on the foundation of the art societies, on the history of painting from 1880 to 1919 are, however, quite good. No words are minced about the stuffy origin of some of our academies. Also when the author allows himself several pages for analysis, as with J. W. Morrice, to whom he awards pride of place, he provides us with a valid summary. It is too bad that he was not able to devote equal space to some of the other important artists—a paragraph or two is not enough. The Group of Seven has the chapter it deserves; its contribution is judged with fairness. But what of these artists as individuals? They differed much each from the others. Also the influences bearing upon them were not entirely Canadian. Even Tom Thomson, as he learned to paint, created in his middle period a few landscapes vaguely like those of Le Sidaner, the fashionable French neo-impressionist of the period. How did such similarities arise? A few words about the early studies of A. Y. Jackson in Paris, of Lawren Harris in Germany, of Varley in Antwerp, would have been helpful.

"As for Dr Barbeau, he has this year added another document to his collection. His short bulletin on *The Assomption Sash* is an absorbing piece of research. Here he combines history with a study of the famous *ceintures flechées* (arrow sashes) which were woven in quantities during the last century in the district of L'Assomption, Quebec. The early intermingling of French-Canadian and Indian handicrafts and design is clearly demonstrated, as is also the story of the first sweat-shops of the Canadian textile industry, those established in the rural homes of the weavers in the early nineteenth century by middlemen who contracted to procure these sashes at beggarly prices for the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company.

"Another publication, this time privately printed, is *Homer Watson: Artist and Man*, by Frank E. Page. Mainly a collection of miscellaneous clippings about Watson and tributes to him by friends, this small book is poorly composed and would deserve no mention, if it were not for an interesting article on Watson by John Lyman of Montreal, which has been reprinted in the appendix."

Professor John Alford has kindly furnished us with a review of Bishop White's *Tomb Tile Pictures of Ancient China* and *An Album of Chinese Bamboos*. He writes:

"During the year, the first two volumes of the series 'Museum Studies' have been published by the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology. The object of the series, as stated by Professor Currelly, is 'to make available to the public, in popular form but without sacrificing scientific accuracy, an interpretation of the history, culture, and processes of development that lie behind the objects in the Museum Collection.' Both volumes are by Bishop W. C. White, the first being concerned with *Tomb Tile Pictures of Ancient China*, and the second with a study of *Chinese Bamboos* in the domestic economy, the literature, and the art of the country.

"*Tomb Tile Pictures* is a study of designs of figures, animals, trees, and patterned borders, stamped into large clay tiles from tombs in the province of Honan of the third century B.C. Most of the text is too much concerned with details of archaeological reconstruction to be likely to hold the attention of the public to whom Professor Currelly refers in his foreword. And, indeed, it is as a contribution to scholarship that the book demands primary consideration. But to the more general reader the 127 plates reproducing ink rubbings from the tiles will provide a gallery of contour-pictures of human types and animal forms of astonishing precision and virility. The artistic culture is for the most part that of the Central Asiatic Nomads and of the 'animal style' practised in this period from China to South Russia—that same 'animal style' which later finds its way into the ornaments of the migrant Germanic peoples and the patterned grotesques of Romanesque and Gothic art. As here represented in its earlier phases, it has two forms: a rarer, highly stylized heraldic convention, and a commoner naturalism of form and movement, restricted in its objectivity only by the limitations imposed by simple line drawing and relief engraving, and the purposeful intensification of the expression of vitality by a rhythmic simplification of form.

" 'Such studies,' writes Professor Currelly, 'not only reveal the source and inspiration of ancient artistic and inventive effort, they also provide a new and varied stimulus to modern work.' Did the horses, deer, and geese of Bishop White's rubbings provide a prototype for the contoured bears, ducks, and deer in upstanding metal strips on the walls of a Toronto restaurant? (Take your copy to lunch with you, open it say, at Plates LII and LIV, and notice the nature of the movements and the character of the curvatures in the two sets of delineations.) If so, I for my part, owe Bishop White a multiple debt of delight, acquired at many meals as well as from a study of his plates, his texts, and his sources.

"In *An Album of Chinese Bamboos* the erudition, if no less, is tuned to a more familiar note: nature and man's relation to her, as typified in the character and serviceableness of a single plant, are represented in a set of ink drawings of A.D. 1785, and in the writings of poets and sages recorded in the Chinese Library—both in the possession of the Museum. The book is, in fact, an anthology governed by a central cultural theme. From the selection of poems I quote the first and the last.

THE SLOPE OF THE BANK

On the orderly slope of the bank,
In the shade of the Southern Mount,
The Palace is raised.

May you be firmly rooted as the bamboo clump!
May you grow luxuriantly as the stately pine!
May the brethren old and young,
All be friends with one another,
Never plot against each other![3]

THE FISHERMAN

The wind pulls tight the fish-line of his long bamboo;
With bamboo-hat and light rain-coat he stands in the fine soft grass.
The spring rain drizzling down beclouds his view;
The watery mist quite hides the facing hill.[4]

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[3] The Odes, number 189: verse 1; ninth century B.C.

[4] Ou-yang Hsiu; A.D. 1007-1072.

"The ink drawings have the same reticent suggestiveness, and though they are not, I think, of the finest class or period of Chinese painting (I speak without the slightest claim to authority), this only serves to illustrate what subtleties of aesthetic condensation Chinese painting is capable of; there is not a page of illustration, of complete drawings, of details, of script, which is not a delight to the eye and medicine to the mind—a kind of medicine of which the Western World is in very obvious need."

On Classical Scholarship Professor Gilbert Norwood has supplied the following note.

"This year, articles are not discussed in my note unless for particular reasons. Professor H. G. Robertson has followed up his sound and useful paper on the *Supplices* (*Classical Review*, L, no. 3, pp. 104-9) by a kind of miniature lexicon to all the seven plays ('Legal Expressions and Ideas of Justice in Aeschylus,' *Classical Philology*, XXXIV, pp. 209-19). Professor Owen's paper on the *Oresteia*, for all its brevity and plainness of manner, makes the most important Canadian contribution to classical scholarship published last year—or indeed (to my mind) ever: a masterpiece of dramatic criticism, of spiritual insight, and of perfectly focussed exposition. This concise article ought to revolutionize Aeschylean studies.[5]

"Of the books, two—Professor Havelock's on Catullus and Dr Day's on the Latin love-elegy—were reviewed in the QUARTERLY (Jan., 1940) by Professor W. D. Woodhead. The new volume of *Dio Chrysostom* is welcome indeed, and Dr Cohoon supplies a version both accurate and clear; unfortunately, though Dio's sparkle and charm are not lacking, none of his most attractive work occurs in this instalment. Dr Pearson's *Early Ionian Historians* will be valuable to specialists—very clear and sensible, showing a profound knowledge not only of the fragments and the *testimonia* but also of the modern 'literature,' periodical and other. Hecataeus, Hellanicus and the rest have never before been fully discussed in English; and it is always rather charming to come at last upon a full-dress treatment of a writer who has hitherto been observed but dimly as he prowls in the undergrowth of foot-notes and appendices."

As suggested in Professor Norwood's note, it is not our practice to review again in this survey books that have already been reviewed by specialists in the pages of the QUARTERLY; nor to write at length on those volumes reserved for subsequent review. What follows must consist, then, mainly of references to other issues of this journal. And first we refer the reader to Professor Gordon's review of Dr S. A. B. Mercer's *Tel el-Amarna Tablets* (QUARTERLY, Jan., 1940).

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[5] Professor Owen's essay was the third in a series which he has from time to time contributed to the QUARTERLY.

In his *Christianity and Philosophy* Professor Etienne Gilson, assuming the case (already proved) for the existence of a specifically Christian philosophy as an historical fact, now seeks at greater length to define its essence, and in so doing subjects to a penetrating (not to say devastating) analysis "certain conceptions of the relations of faith and reason which, were they to be accepted, would preclude the very possibility of the notion of a Christian philosophy by making it a contradiction in terms." The work is, of course, addressed to Roman Catholics and designed for their aid. It is indeed a great pronouncement of Christian humanism of the Catholic kind. But many who cannot go all the way with M. Gilson will yield instant assent, and unqualified admiration, to much that he writes: above all to what amounts to a plea for a unified view of life, the distinguishing mark of all Christian humanism, which refuses to surrender theology or to surrender philosophy, or to keep both by the intolerable device of separating them, and not merely distinguishing them, from each other. Philosophers may learn from him, by precept and example, the necessity of knowing theology (of speaking, as he would put it, with the competence, though not with the authority, of theologians); and Christians may likewise learn to abide the judgment of their philosophy as philosophy, and to demand and require no quarter. But positive doctrine apart, to the student primarily interested in the history of ideas, and of ways of thought, Professor Gilson's analysis of the positions of Luther, Calvin, and their modern disciples, and the comparisons and contrasts suggested among these and with St Augustine, St Thomas, Erasmus, and others, are fascinating reading and of the highest utility. We welcome Mr Ralph MacDonald's translation of this important work, though we think that at some points he has failed to achieve the lucidity and grace of M. Gilson's French —and indeed of M. Gilson's English.

In literary criticism the harvest was not large. On Mr Wilson Knight's *Burning Oracle*, essays on six English poets, it will suffice to refer the reader to Professor Sedgewick's review (QUARTERLY, Jan., 1940). One of the outstanding performances of the year was Professor A. F. B. Clark's tercentenary study of *Racine*, which also demands its high place under the second heading of Scholarship. The character of his approach and the resulting interpretation were sketched in advance in his article written for the QUARTERLY (Oct., 1939). To this article the reader is accordingly referred, and for appraisals of the book (to which it would be impossible to do justice in the space at our command) he is directed to Professor Walter's review, to be printed in the July issue of the QUARTERLY, and to Professor Will's in the *Canadian Forum* (April, 1940). The other outstanding work, likewise of equal importance as scholarship and as interpretation, was Professor Etienne Gilson's *Dante et la philosophie*. It also is reserved for review, by Professor Shaw in the October QUARTERLY. Among the articles of high critical value we may note in addition to Professor Clark's on Racine, Professor Owen's on Aeschylus (referred to by Professor Norwood above), and those of Mr A. J. M. Smith.

In literary scholarship as distinct from criticism, two books appeared. Dr W. H. Trethewey published his edition of *La Petite Philosophie*, an Anglo-Norman encyclopaedic poem of the same general type as the French *image du monde*. The volume, which inaugurates the series of the Anglo-Norman Text Society, provides a text based on the best MS. and records the variations found in the others. There is a long introduction dealing with the manuscripts, the establishment of the text, date, authorship, and source; and there are critical notes and a glossary. The second work is an English bibliography. Of it Professor N. J. Endicott has written for us:

"*The Minerva Press, 1790-1820*, by Miss Dorothy Blakey, illustrates very well the comprehensiveness and accuracy demanded of modern bibliographical scholarship, and the compiler seems to have done her work admirably. The output of the press was large and not very solid in character (Miss Blakey's list provides an astonishing number of novels and romances not in the great libraries); a complete survey involved, therefore, not only an examination of the resources of the British Museum, Bodleian, Huntington, and Yale Libraries, but a thorough reading of contemporary reviews and the gathering of information from bibliographical experts, library catalogues, and important booksellers' lists. The fact that female delicacy and, perhaps, an eye for sales made anonymity practically the rule in minor late eighteenth-century fiction does not lessen a bibliographer's labours.

"The Minerva Press is ordinarily known in connection with the horrid tales, lamented by Wordsworth and others and parodied by Jane Austen. Miss Blakey has not attempted to duplicate more ample literary criticism of this material, but her chronological list is accompanied by a survey of the circumstances of book production at the time, an account of the most popular novelists of the press, and an interesting chapter on the circulating library. The development of the circulating library she regards as the most significant of the enterprises of the Minerva Press; no one can doubt its importance as an influence on nineteenth-century fiction, from Jane Austen to Moore and Hardy.

"This book is an excellent justification of the travelling scholarship by the help of which the work was originally undertaken."

It is perhaps worthy of remark in this place that the year 1939 saw the establishment of six Guggenheim fellowships for Canada, to be shared by creative artists and by scholars in the humanities and the sciences. This is of immense value to Canada and in promoting our close cultural relations with the United States. An increase in the number of scholarships open to Canadians and tenable in England is now earnestly to be desired.

LISTS OF PUBLICATIONS: ENGLISH-CANADIAN[1]

I. SELECTED PERIODICALS

(*Third supplement to list printed in "Letters in Canada, 1936"*)

Forty-Niner, Edmonton, Alta. [pub. by Forty-Ninth Battalion Assoc., Edmonton Regiment; semi-annual; 1915+; ceased publication for several years, republication started 1929: regimental news, diaries and accounts of Great War]. **New Advance,** 414 Jarvis St., Toronto [monthly; 1937+; articles on current affairs and politics; short stories; poems]. **Social Welfare,** 37 Bloor St. W., Toronto [pub. by Christian Social Council of Canada; quarterly; 1918+; ed. Rev. C. E. Silcox]. **United Church Observer,** 299 Queen St. W., Toronto [official organ of United Church of Canada; semi-monthly; 1939+ (in succession to *New Outlook* and *United Church Record and Missionary Review*); ed. A. J. Wilson].

The following publications have been discontinued: *Adult Learning* (being followed by *Food for Thought*); *Canadian Defence Quarterly; Canadian Magazine; Extension Bulletin* (being followed by *Maritime Co-operator*); *Literary Bulletin* of Assoc. of Canadian Bookmen.

II. CULTURAL AND LITERARY HISTORY OF CANADA

A. Selected Works of Reference and Bibliographies

Abbott (Maude E.) ed., Classified and annotated bibliography of Sir William Osler's publications, ed. 2, rev. and indexed (Montreal, Medical Museum, McGill Univ., xvi, 163pp., $2.25). **Adams (Margaret B.),** Bibliography of works of George Bryce (Toronto, Library School, U. of T., 1938, 10pp. typewritten). **British Columbia, Public Library Commission,** Catalogue of books comprising teachers' professional library (47pp.). **Canada, Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery, Division of Documents,** Catalogue of official publications of Parliament and Government of Canada, June, 1939 (Ottawa, KP, 121pp.). **Canada, DBS,** Canada, 1939: official handbook of present conditions and recent progress (Ottawa, KP, xxiv, 176pp., 25c.); Canada year book, 1939: official statistical annual of resources, history, institutions, and social and economic conditions of Dominion (Ottawa, KP, xlviii, 1190pp., $1.50); Census of Manitoba, 1936: occupations, unemployment, earnings and employment, households and families (Ottawa, KP, 1938, xl, 465pp., 50c.); Survey of libraries in Canada, 1936-38 (Part III of Biennial survey of education in Canada, 1936-38; Ottawa, KP, 74pp., 35c.). **Canada, Dominion of,** Canadian Government editorial style manual (Ottawa, KP, vi, 177pp.). **Canada, Library of Parliament,** Annual supplement to catalogue of: classified list of all books and pamphlets added to library from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1938 (Ottawa, KP, xii, 179pp.). **Canadian almanac** and legal and court directory for year 1939, ed. Horace C. Corner (Toronto, Copp Clark, 688pp., $6.00). **Canadian annual review** of public affairs (*see* VI Fb). **Canadian Historical Review,** Archives and libraries (112, 368); Canadian historical societies (110-12, 364-7, 465-6); [List of] Recent publications relating to Canada (81-96, 229-46, 339-58, 441-62); T. F. McIlwraith, [Publications on] Ethnology, anthropology, and archaeology (March 96-106). **Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science,** Bibliography of current publications on Canadian economics (139-50, 273-84, 440-50, 564-76). **Canadian parliamentary guide,** 1939, ed. A. L. Normandin (Hull, P.Q., Labour Exchange, 718pp., $4.00). **5000 facts about Canada,** 1939 ed. (Toronto, Ontario Pub. Co., iv, 92pp., 35c.). ***Gregory** (**W.**) ed., International congresses and conferences, 1840-1937: union list of their publications available in libraries of United States and Canada (N.Y., H. W. Wilson, 1938, 229pp.). ***Griffin** (**G. G.**) et al., Writings on American history, 1934: bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history published during year 1934, with some memoranda on other portions of America (Washington, D.C., Government Pr. Office, 1938, xxxiv, 463pp., $1.00); Same, 1935 (xxxii, 563pp., $1.25). **MacKerracher** (**Christina**), Bibliography of imprints in London, Ontario (London, Ont., Library School, Univ. of Western Ontario, 28pp. typewritten). **McKim's** directory of Canadian publications, 1939, ed. 32 (Montreal, McKim, 484pp., $3.00). **Murray** (**Elsie M.**), Bibliography of works by George Mackinnon Wrong (Toronto, Library School, U. of T., 1938, 10pp. typewritten). ***O'Brien** (**E. J.**) ed., Best short stories, 1939, and Yearbook of American short story (Boston, Houghton Mifflin, xvi, 464pp.; Yearbook includes Canadian short story; Revd. *NYT* June 4). ***Poleman** (**H. I.**), Census of Indic manuscripts in United States and Canada (American oriental series XII; New Haven, Conn., American Oriental Society, 1938, xxix, 542pp.). **Quebec, Province of,** Statistical year book, 1938 (Quebec, KP, xxxiii, 450pp.). **Regional Libraries Commission,** Libraries for Nova Scotia (Halifax, 9pp.). **Roberts** (**Sir Charles G. D.**) and **Tunnell** (**Arthur L.**) eds., Canadian who's who: handbook of Canadian biography of living characters, vol. III, 1938-1939 (Toronto, Trans-Canada Press, xxx, 720pp., $15.00). **Royal Canadian Institute,** Supplement to joint catalogue of periodicals and serials in libraries of city of Toronto, Canada: showing items contained in Library of Royal Canadian Institute in addition to those serials listed in 1934 issue of Catalogue (Toronto, Institute, 21pp. mimeo.). **Royal Society of Canada,** List of officers and members and minutes of proceedings, 1939 (Toronto, U. of T. Press, [iv], 221pp.). **Sykes** (**W. J.**), Music and books on music in Carnegie Public Library of Ottawa, Canada (Ottawa, Library, 156pp.). **Thompson** (**Claude Willett**), William Wood, D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Canadian historian and author: bibliography, forty years of study and writing 1896-1936; issued in connection with paper about this author delivered before St James Literary Society, Montreal (Montreal, Society, 12pp. mimeo.). ***Thomson** (**S. Harrison**), Progress of medieval studies in United States and Canada (Bull. no. 14; Boulder, Colo., Univ. of Colorado, 74pp.). **Toronto Public Libraries,** Biography and travel: books for youth (19pp.); Books on printing crafts in Toronto Public Library, 1939 (67pp.); Canadian catalogue of books published in Canada, about Canada, as well as those written by Canadians, with imprint of 1938, No. 17 (55pp., 50c.); Music in modern life (4pp.); Reading in Toronto, 1938: being fifty-fifth annual report of Toronto Public Library Board for year 1938 (43pp.). **University of Toronto Library,** Canadian periodical index, 1938, ed. May L. Newton (Toronto, Ontario Dept. of Education, Public

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[1] These Lists were prepared in the Editorial Office of the University of Toronto Press, under the direction of its General Editor and the Editor of "Letters in Canada."

All references in the Lists are to 1939, except when another date is given. Following many of the items listed, is a note of more extended reviews in other periodicals. An asterisk marks the names of the few authors included, whom we believe not to be Canadians. The following abbreviations have been used: *AL—Adult Learning; BCHQ—British Columbia Historical Quarterly;* C—Canadian; *CB—Canadian Bookman;* CBC—Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; *CDQ—Canadian Defence Quarterly; CF—Canadian Forum; CGJ—Canadian Geographical Journal; CHA*—Canadian Historical Association, *Report; CHJ—Canadian Home Journal; CHR—Canadian Historical Review; CJEPS—Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science; CMag.—Canadian Magazine; CPM—Canadian Poetry Magazine; Cur. Call—Curtain Call; DR—Dalhousie Review;* DBS—Dominion Bureau of Statistics; *ECH—Essays in Canadian history* ed. R. Flenley; *J—Journal; JENS—Journal of Education for Nova Scotia;* KP—King's Printer; *MN—McGill News; Mac.—Maclean's Magazine; McQ—McMaster Quarterly; MAR—Manitoba Arts Review; MS—Mediaeval Studies,* Institute of Mediaeval Studies; N.Y.—New York; *NYT—New York Times; OHS*—Ontario Historical Society, *Papers and records,* XXXIII; *OLR—Ontario Library Review; PA—Public Affairs; Q—Quarterly; QQ—Queen's Quarterly; R—Review; RSC*—Royal Society of Canada, *Transactions; SN—Saturday Night; TLS—Times Literary Supplement;* U. of T.—University of Toronto; *UTQ—University of Toronto Quarterly; WFP—Winnipeg Free Press. See also* III, foot-note 3.

Libraries Branch, 125pp.). **University of Toronto Quarterly,** Letters in Canada, 1938, ed. A. S. P. Woodhouse: [E. K. Brown, Poetry; J. R. MacGillivray, Fiction; W. S. Milne, Drama; A. S. P. Woodhouse, Remaining material; Lists of publications] (April 293-384); Felix Walter, French-Canadian letters (July 478-90; 494-506); Watson Kirkconnell, New-Canadian letters (July 490-3; 507-11); (reprinted as separate offprint: Revd. *Actualité économique* Nov.; *Canada Français* Oct.; *CGJ* Nov.; *Cur Call* Sept.-Oct.; *QQ* winter; *SN* Aug. 19). **Webster (J. C.),** Catalogue of John Clarence Webster Canadiana collection (pictorial section) New Brunswick Museum (Saint John, Museum, xvi, 371pp., $4.00). **Weston (Sydney M.),** Publications of government of British Columbia 1871-1937: checklist (Victoria, KP, 167pp.). **Who's who among North American authors** [1936-1939] covering United States and Canada and containing biographical and literary data of living authors whose birth or activities connect them with continent of North America, with press section devoted to journalists and magazine writers, ed. *Alberta Lawrence (Los Angeles, Golden Syndicate Pub. Co., vii, 1220pp., $8.50). **Who's who in British Columbia** (registered) 1937-39: record of British Columbia men and women of today, ed. S. M. Carter (Vancouver, editor, box 803, 204pp., $7.00). **Who's who in Canada,** 1938-1939, ed. B. M. Greene (Toronto, International Press, 1580pp., $10.00.). **Williamson (Elizabeth J.),** Bibliography of history of Essex County (Toronto, Library School, U. of T., 1938, 24pp. typewritten).

A. G. Bailey, Webster collection [N.B. Museum, Saint John] (*CB* April-May 37-9). Nora Bates, Regional libraries for Nova Scotia (*OLR* May 177-9). H. A. Innis, Recent books on Canadian northland and Arctic (*CHR* March 41-9). Interesting books in Canadian history [list prepared by Publications Committee of Toronto Regional Group of School and Intermediate Librarians] (*School* Jan. 428-34; Feb. 528-32; March 614-18). Hope Jarvis, University of New Brunswick Library (*CB* Feb.-March 10-13). E. C. Kyte, National library for Canada (*OLR* May 181-4). W. Kaye Lamb, Library of Judge Howay (*CB* Aug.-Sept. 31-3). G. Lanctot, Relationship of Department of Public Archives to historical records of Canada and Bibliography of Canadian history (*Canada year book* 34-40). F. B. Murray, Canadian bibliographical tools issued by Toronto Public Libraries (*OLR* May 201-4). B. A. Ower, Whither Canadian libraries? (*American Library Assoc. Bull.* July 499-503). B. Simon, Canadian bibliographical tools (*OLR* May 204-6). W. S. Wallace, Literature relating to Norse voyages to America (*CHR* March 8-16). E. Winsby, Robie Reid, book collector (*CB* June-July 19-21).

See also annual reports of: Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; National Museum of Canada, 1938-39 (Ottawa, KP [ii], 23pp., 10c.); Public libraries throughout Canada; also Motion picture theatres in Canada, 1938 (DBS, 33pp. mimeo., 25c.).

B. Selected Studies in Historical and Contemporary Background

Anon., Acton's early days: recollections of "the old man," as published in *Acton Free Press* (Acton, Ont., *Acton Free Press,* 285pp.). **Boulton (A. C. Foster),** Adventures, travels and politics (London, Heath Cranton; Toronto, Copp Clark, 223pp., $2.50). **Britnell (G. E.),** Wheat economy; ed.'s preface by H. A. Innis (Toronto, U. of T. Press, xviii, 259pp., $2.50; Revd. *CHR* Dec.; *CJEPS* Feb. 1940; *QQ* summer; *SN* Aug. 19; *TLS* Aug. 19). **Brockington (L. W.),** Canadian broadcasting: account of stewardship: statement by chairman of Board of Governors of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, to Radio Committee of House of Commons, March 2nd and 3rd (Toronto, CBC, 50pp.). ***Bugbee (Willis N.),** Drifting down St. Lawrence (N.Y., Revell, 220pp., $2.00). **Canada,** reprinted from Canada number of *The Times* pub. on May 15 (London, *The Times,* [viii], 276pp., 5s.). **Canada, Dept. of Labour,** Report on rural relief due to drought conditions and crop failures in Western Canada, 1930-1937

(Ottawa, 130pp.). ***Cyriax** (**R. J.**), Sir John Franklin's last Arctic expedition (London, Methuen, xviii, 222pp., 12s. 6d.). **Denny** (**Cecil E.**), Law marches west, ed. and arranged by W. B. CAMERON; foreword by A. C. RUTHERFORD (Toronto, Dent, xvi, 319pp., $3.00). **Dickens Fellowship, Montreal Branch,** Dickens Fellowship, story of 30 years' activities of Montreal branch (Montreal, Society, Secr. Winnifred Parker, 810 Upper Belmont Ave., Westmount, 12pp.). **Douthwaite** (**Louis Charles**), Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Glasgow, Blackie; Toronto, Ryerson, xiv, 281pp., $3.50; Revd. *TLS* Dec. 9). ***Ellis** (**L. E.**), Reciprocity 1911: study in Canadian-American relations (Relations of Canada and U.S., Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Toronto, Ryerson; New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, xii, 207pp., $2.75; Revd. *QQ* spring 1940). **Fritz** (**M. A.**), Outline of history and development of Royal Ontario Museum of Palaeontology (Toronto, U. of T. Press, 19pp.). **Godsell** (**P. H.**), Vanishing frontier (Toronto, Ryerson, 285pp., $3.50; Revd. *CGJ* March 1940; *SN* Oct. 7). **Grove** (**F. P.**), Search for America, ed. 4, with new author's note (Toronto, Ryerson, 392pp., $1.50). **Hamson** (**Leo**), Toronto's yesterdays (Toronto, Danforth Technical School, 8pp.). **Hett** (**Francis Paget**), Georgina: type study of early settlement and church building in Upper Canada (Toronto, Macmillan, xvi, 128pp., $2.50). **Livesay** (**J. F. B.**), Canadian Press, its birth and development (Toronto, C Press, Secr. J. F. B. Livesay, 44 Victoria St., 19pp.). **McLaurin** (**C. C.**), Pioneering in Western Canada: story of Baptists (Calgary, author, 207 2nd Ave. N.E., [xvi], 402pp., $2.00). ***McMurtrie** (**Douglas Crawford**), Tribute to early printers of Niagara region, being expression of respect for first printers of Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Rochester and Buffalo by Niagara District Conference of International Assoc. of Printing House Craftsmen, meeting in Buffalo, May 26 and 27 (Buffalo, Phoenix Press, 14pp.). **Moore** (**E. S.**), History of Royal Ontario Museum of Geology (Toronto, U. of T. Press, 17pp.). **Morton** (**A. S.**), History of Canadian West to 1870-71: being history of Rupert's Land (Hudson's Bay Company's Territory) and North-West Territory (including Pacific slope) (Toronto, Nelson, xiv, 987pp., $6.00; Revd. *CHR* Sept.; *SN* June 17;*TLS* May 27). **Pelletier** (**A. J.**), **Thompson** (**F. D.**), and **Rochon** (**A.**), Canadian family: study based on census of 1931 and supplementary data (DBS, Census monograph no. 7; Ottawa, KP, 1938, 228pp., 35c.). ***Pinkerton** (**Kathrene**), Wilderness wife (N.Y., Carrick and Evans, 327pp., $3.00; Revd. *NYT* Feb. 19; *SN* March 11; *TLS* Oct. 28). **Robson** (**Elizabeth**), Early days in Canada (London, Stockwell, $1). **The Royal Visit:** ALLIANCE PAPER MILLS, Pictorial souvenir of Royal Visit to Canada (Toronto, Company, 350 Bay St., 13pp.); CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Spirit of Canada, Dominion and provinces, 1939, Souvenir of welcome to H.M. King George VI and H.M. Queen Elizabeth (Montreal, C.P.R., 57pp., $1.75); *GORDON (KEITH V.), North America sees our King and Queen (London, Hutchinson; Toronto, Ryerson, 227pp., $1.25; Revd. *SN* Sept. 2); KING (RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE), Speech of Prime Minister at luncheon given by His Majesty's Government in Canada at Château Frontenac, Quebec, on Monday, May 15, to welcome King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on occasion of Their Majesties' arrival in Canada (Ottawa, Office of Prime Minister, 4pp.); King comes to Canada (Toronto, Progress Publishers, 4 Alexander St., 9pp., 5c.); Royal addresses delivered by their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, during their sojourn in Canada, May 17 to June 15 (Toronto, Thorn Press, 24pp., 25c.); Speeches by the King and Queen during Their Majesties visit to Canada, also speeches by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, Hon. Senator Raoul Dandurand, leader of Government in Senate, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Bowater, Lord Mayor of London (England) (Ottawa, KP, 72pp., in French and English); Their Majesties' visit to Canada, United States and Newfoundland, chronological record of speeches and broadcast addresses delivered by Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth during their tour of Canada, United States and Newfoundland, May 17-June 17 (London, Macmillan [Toronto Macmillan Co. of Canada], 64pp., $1.00); Their Majesties' visit to Manitoba, pictorial record of visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Province of Manitoba, Canada (Winnipeg, Stovel, 48pp., $1.00); Visit of

Their Majesties the King and Queen to Canada, itinerary, May-June (Ottawa, C National Railways; C Pacific Railway, 195pp.); *Young (Gordon G.), Voyage of state (London, Hodder and Stoughton; Toronto, Musson, 320, viii pp., $1.50; Revd. *TLS* Aug. 12). ***Scearce** (**Stanley**), Northern lights to fields of gold (Caldwell, Idaho, Caxton, 388pp., $3.50). **Scott** (**F. R.**), Canada today: study of her national interests and national policy; foreword by E. J. Tarr; prepared for British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938; issued under auspices of C Institute of International Affairs; 2nd ed. rev. (Toronto, Oxford, xiv, 184pp., $1.25; Revd. *CF* April; *QQ* summer). ***Segal** (**Louis**), Conquest of Arctic (London, Toronto, Harrap, 285pp., $3.25). ***Shippee** (**Lester Burrell**), Canadian-American relations, 1849-1874 (Relations of Canada and U.S., Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; New Haven, Yale Univ. Press; Toronto, Ryerson, xvi, 514pp., $3.25; Revd. *CB* Aug.-Sept.; *CHR* Sept.; *QQ* autumn; *TLS* July 1). ***Thomas** (**Lowell**) and ***Barton** (**Rex**), In New Brunswick we'll find it (N.Y., Appleton-Century, 253pp., $2.50; Revd. *NYT* May 28; *TLS* July 22). **Tory** (**H. M.**) ed., History of science in Canada (*see* VII A).

Anon., Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, great Canadian publishing house (*C Annual R 1935 and 1936*, S126-S128); The press, by Canadian correspondent of *The Times* (*Canada*, London, *The Times*, 259-62). P. Axford, Marketing Canadian magazines (*Commerce J*, U. of T. Commerce Club, March 24-30). J. B. Brebner, Survival of Canada (*ECH* 253-77). G. W. Brown, Durham report and Upper Canadian scene (*CHR* June 136-60); Formative period of Canadian Protestant churches (*ECH* 346-72). E. L. Bruce, Canadian shield and its geographic effects (*Geographical J* March 230-9). L. J. Burpee and M. Barbeau, People of Canada (*CGJ* May 227-47). S. D. Clark, Sociology and Canadian social history (*CJEPS* Aug. 348-57). V. F. Coe, Stresses and strains in Canada (*Virginia QR* winter 78-93). Agnes Coffey, *True Witness and Catholic Chronicle:* sixty years of Catholic journalistic action (C Catholic Historical Assoc., *Report 1937-1938*, 33-46). A. C. Cooke, Empire unity and colonial nationalism, 1884-1911 (*CHA* 77-86). D. G. Creighton, Conservatism and national unity (*ECH* 154-77). J. W. Dafoe, Canadian problems of government (*CJEPS* Aug. 285-99). L. Edel, *McGill Fortnightly Review:* casual reminiscence (*MN* 19-22, 61). *Keith G. Feiling, British background [of C. history] (*ECH* 24-44). R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Random reminiscences of former editor (*MN* autumn 25-7, 47). Stephen Ford, Canadian press (*C Business* June 28-30). P. Fraser, What our thinking Canadians really think about (*SN* March 18). J. R. Gemmill, Historical sketch of press of Chatham (*Kentiana*, Kent Historical Society, 87-9). J. M. Gibbon, Pages from informal history [of C.A.A.] (*C Author* April 5-6). G. P. deT. Glazebrook, Permanent factors in Canadian external relations (*ECH* 204-25). D. C. Harvey, Nova Scotia and Durham mission (*CHR* June 161-77); Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society (*DR* Oct. 287-95); Spacious days of Nova Scotia (*DR* July 133-42). H. S. Haslam, Twentieth century witchcraft [in Nova Scotia] (*DR* July 227-33). W. B. Hurd, Some implications of prospective population changes in Canada (*CJEPS* Nov. 492-503). Lorne Ingle, Control of press (*Alberta Law Q* April 127-30.) W. P. M. Kennedy, Terms of British North America Act (*ECH* 121-31). W. B. Kerr, Orange Order in Upper Canada (*Sentinel*, Toronto, Jan. 19, Feb. 2 and 16, March 2); Orange Order and W. L. Mackenzie (*Sentinel*, March 16, April 6 and 20, May 4 and 18). Victor Lauriston, Contributions on early history of south-west Ontario (regularly in *London* [Ont.] *Free Press*). A. D. Lockhart, Contribution of Macdonald Conservatism to national unity, 1854-78 (*CHA* 124-32). R. S. Longley, Canadian American relations in colleges of Canada and United States (*Educational problems in Canadian-American relations*, Univ. of Maine, 118-23). A. R. M. Lower, Geographical determinants in Canadian history (*ECH* 229-52). H. E. MacDermot, Twenty years of "The News" (*MN* summer 14-16, 59-60). D. J. McDougall, Canada and Ireland: contrast in constitutional development (*ECH* 68-93). Edgar McInnis, Two North American federations: comparison

(*ECH* 94-117). Mary McLean, Early parliamentary reporting in Upper Canada (*CHR* Dec. 378-91). D'A. Marsh, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (*CGJ* March 153-9). C. Martin, Lord Durham's report and its consequences (*CHR* June 178-94). A. E. Millward, Development of press in Canada (*Canada year book* 737-73). W. L. Morton, Winnipeg and Manitoba, 1874-1922 (*MAR* winter 29-41). C. New, Lord Durham and British background of his report (*CHR* June 119-35). H. Paul, I am a transient (*CF* May 47-50). W. N. Sage, From colony to province: introduction of responsible government in British Columbia (*BCHQ* Jan. 1-14). W. J. Sipprell, *Western Recorder*, pioneer in religious journalism (*Western Recorder* May 3-7). J. J. Talman, Newspaper press of Canada West, 1850-60 (*RSC* 149-74). R. G. Trotter, Appalachian barrier in Canadian history (*CHA* 5-21). F. H. Underhill, Edward Blake and Canadian Liberal nationalism (*ECH* 132-53); Edward Blake, Liberal party, and unrestricted reciprocity (*CHA* 133-41); Laurier and Blake, 1882-1891 (*CHR* Dec. 392-408). J. R. Whitaker, Peninsular Ontario: primary regional division (*Scottish Geographical Mag.* Sept. 263-84).

C. History and Criticism of Canadian Literature and Speech

(a) General and Miscellaneous

Eayrs (Hugh), It isn't good enough: address delivered to annual meeting of Canadian Authors' Association on July 3rd (Toronto, Macmillan, 16 pp.).

A. Brady, Social studies in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 336-44). D. Buchanan, Canadian writings on arts in Letters in Canada (*ibid.* 329-31). W. Perkins Bull, Peel people in prose and poetry (*Brampton Conservator*). L. J. Burpee, Literary piracy [George Thomas Lanigan] (*QQ* autumn 293-303). Pelham Edgar, Literary criticism in Canada (*UTQ* July 420-30). R. S. Kennedy and J. R. Anderson, Canadian authors series (*Montreal Standard*, beginning Jan. 14). R. I. McKenzie, Proletarian literature in Canada (*DR* April 49-64). Chester Martin, Professor G. M. Wrong and history in Canada (*ECH* 1-23). H. Martyn, Literary scene in Canada (*NYT* April 2, July 2). Anne Merrill, Annie Howells Frechette (*CB* June-July 26-9). Lorne Pierce, Rufus Hawtin Hathaway (*CB* Oct.-Nov. 17-21). W. N. Sage, Towards new horizons in Canadian history (*Pacific Historical R* March 47-57). A. J. M. Smith, Canadian literature (*Canada*, London, *The Times* 242-4). R. G. Trotter, Historical research in Canada (*CHR* Sept. 251-7); Sir Robert Borden [review of *Memoirs*] (*QQ* autumn 334-40). A. S. P. Woodhouse, Remaining material in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 318-47).

See also II A.

(b) Poetry

E. K. Brown, Poetry in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 293-301). R. C. Day, Songs of shanty boys (*Forest and Outdoors* Dec. 371-2). C. F. Klinck, William Wilfred Campbell: poet of lakes (*CB* Aug.-Sept. 34-7). L. Roberts, Bliss Carman, a memory (*CB* April-May 42-6). A. J. M. Smith, Canadian poetry—minority report (*UTQ* Jan. 125-38). W. J. Sykes, Poetry of Duncan Campbell Scott (*QQ* spring 51-64).

(c) Fiction

Dickson (Lovat), Half-breed: story of Grey Owl (*see* VI A).

J. R. MacGillivray, Fiction in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 301-12). Sir Andrew Macphail, Sir Gilbert Parker: appraisal (*RSC* 123-35). Isabel Skelton, Frederick Philip Grove (*DR* July 147-63).

(d) Drama

D. W. Buchanan, Drama and films (*Canada*, London, *The Times* 245-7). W. S. Milne, Drama in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 313-18). A. L. Phelps, Canadian drama (*UTQ* Oct. 82-94); Drama in Canada (*Cur. Call* Oct. 5-6; Nov. 7-8; Dec. 17-18). H. A. Taylor, Canadian theatre (*English-speaking World* Aug. 385-7).

D. Selected Publications in Arts and Crafts in Canada[2]

Art Gallery of Toronto, Annual report, 1938 ([16]pp.); *see also* Monthly bulletins (4pp. each). **Barbeau (Marius),** Assomption sash (*see* French-Canadian Lists, II D). **Canadian Handicrafts Guild,** 1939 (Montreal, Guild, 2025 Peel St., iv, 42pp.). **Canadian National Exhibition,** Catalogue: Canadian painting and sculpture, Canadian water colours, Canadian graphic art, British and Canadian applied art, Canadian photography, August 25th to Sept. 9th (Toronto, C National Exhibition, 107pp.). **Carillon programmes,** summer, 1939 (Ottawa, Houses of Parliament, 27pp.). **Hett (F. P.),** Georgina (*see* II B). **McInnes (Graham),** Short history of Canadian art (Toronto, Macmillan, xiv, 125pp., $2.00; Revd. *SN* Dec. 9). **National Gallery of Canada,** Ottawa, Annual report of Board of Trustees for fiscal year 1937-38 (Ottawa, KP, 20pp.); New York World's Fair, Canadian art, Canadian group of painters (15pp.), Canadian Society of Graphic Art (18pp.); Canadian Society of Painters in water-colour (21pp.); Exhibition by Royal Canadian Academy of Arts (16pp.); Royal Canadian Academy, travelling exhibition (9 pp.); Sixth Canadian international salon of photographic art (14pp.); Gallery also issued: Children's drawings from London County Council Schools (15pp.); Exhibition of contemporary British art organized by British Council (33pp.); Exhibition of New English Art Club (12pp.); Exhibition of original cartoons and caricatures by David Low (14pp.). **Page (F. E.),** Homer Watson (*see* VI A). **Royal Canadian Academy of Arts,** Catalogue of sixtieth exhibition, opening November 16, closing December 16 (Montreal, Art Assoc. of Montreal, 22pp.). **Traquair (Ramsay),** Church of St. John the Baptist, St. Jean Port Joli, Que. (McGill Univ. Publications, series xiii, Art and Architecture, no. 41, 11pp.).

Anon., National Gallery of Canada (*C Annual R 1935 and 1936*, S129-S131); Architectural conservancy of Ontario (*ibid.*, S132-S133); Un Chantre vibrant du paysan canadien [Horatio Walker] (*Horizons* Oct. 20-1.) M. Barbeau, Folklore and crafts (*Canada*, London, *The Times* 73-6); Indian silversmiths on Pacific coast (*RSC* 23-8). W. Bovey, Canadian handicrafts (*C Banker* Jan. 168-82); Handicrafts in education (*JENS* Jan. 34-40); Montreal's craft fair (*C Homes and Gardens* Aug. 29, 35). R. Card, articles on architecture (*Daily Commercial News Annual R; Building in Canada; Building Societies Gazette*, Eng.). W. Colgate, Genesis of Canadian art movement (*Bridle and Golfer* Nov. 14-15, 29, 32; Dec. 20-1, 30); Mystery of light and air [Frank Panabaker] (*ibid.* June 20-1, 30); Visions and impressions [Leonard Brooks] (*ibid.* Jan.-Feb. 16-17, 34). Leo Cox, Fifty years of brush and pen: historical sketch of Pen and Pencil Club of Montreal (*QQ* autumn 341-7). E. Flavelle, Handicrafts aid to youth (*SN* Feb. 4). H. K. Frye, Art for everyman (*Cur. Call* Jan. 13-14). N. Frye, Canadian art in London (*CF* Jan. 304-5). S. E. Hayes, Handicrafts in New Brunswick (*PA* Dec. 74-7). D. B. Macfarlane, Candid cameraman of 19th century enriches McGill Museum [W. H. Boorne] (*MN* summer 17-19, 60). Graham McInnes, Art and artists, World of art (columns in *SN*); Art in Canada (*CB* June-July 9-12); Canadian art at World's Fair (*Ottawa Citizen* July 18; see also *Vancouver Province* Oct. 10 and *Toronto Star Weekly* Nov. 18); Caven Atkins (*CF* March 372-4); National Gallery's new canvases (*SN* April 15); Pictorial pioneer [Eric Brown] (*WFP* April 27). Sir E. C. Macmillan, Canadian musical life (*CGJ* Dec. 330-9); Music (*Canada*, London, *The Times* 237-41). J. F. C. Smith, Houses of old Ontario (*C Homes and Gardens* May 27-9, 68, 72, 78-9, 87). P. J. Turner, Architectural progress of year in libraries (*OLR* May 179-81). C. Wood, History and career of Toronto Symphony Orchestra (*Cur. Call* Nov. 9-10); Year of Canadian music (*CB* June-July 13-16).

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[2] Though we cannot undertake to list in detail volumes on music, we note the following: V. Hendry, Listening hour (Toronto, Ryerson, 75pp., 50c.); Leo Smith, Elementary part writing (Oakville, Ont., Frederick Harris Co., 150pp., $1.50); Gladys Willan, Manual of ear training (Oakville, Frederick Harris Co., 45pp., 60c.). Healey Willan, Three songs of devotion (Oakville, Ont., Frederick Harris Co., 16pp., $1.00).

We also draw attention to the following maps: Buchanan Charles, Map of Grand Manan (Grand Manan Historical Society); S. H. Maw, This is Canada: being reproduction of calendar presented to Their Most Gracious Majesties commemorating occasion of their first visit to Canada (Toronto, Macmillan, 10pp., $1.25).

E. Texts, Critical Editions, etc.

Harvey (**D.C.**) ed., Heart of Howe: Selections from letters and speeches of Joseph Howe; foreword by Hon. Angus L. Macdonald (Toronto, Oxford, xx, 197pp., $1.50; Revd. *DR* Oct.; *QQ* summer); Letters of Rev. Norman McLeod, 1835-51 (Bull. of Public Archives of Nova Scotia, II, no. 1; Halifax, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 32pp.). **Governor** [**James**] **Murray's** journal of siege of Quebec, from 18th September 1759, to 25th May 1760 (Toronto, Rous and Mann, 34pp.).

Malcolm Fraser, Capture of Quebec (*J of Society for Army Historical Research* autumn 135-68). M. A. Garland (ed.), Diary of H. C. R. Becher (*OHS* 116-43). W. B. Kerr (ed.), Van Egmond's apology for his presence in Mackenzie's camp at Montgomery's (*OHS* 99-103). W. Kaye Lamb, Sir James [Douglas] goes abroad (*BCHQ* Oct. 283-92). Norman C. Lord (ed.), War on Canadian frontier, 1812-14 (*J of Society for Army Historical Research* winter 199-211). G. F. G. Stanley (ed.), Riel's petition to President of United States, 1870 (*CHR* Dec. 421-8). James J. Talman (ed.), Canadian view of parties and issues on eve of Civil War (*J of Southern History* May 245-53).

III. POETRY

Andress (**Clara E.**), Commonplace sketches (Sudbury, Ont., author, 238 Elm St. W., 1938, 25pp., 30c.). **Bernhardt** (**Clara**), Silent rhythm (Preston, Ont., author, 40pp., $1.00; Revd. *CPM* July; *SN* Aug. 26). **Biggs** (**Alfred**), Songs of limehouse and other verse (Gardenvale, P.Q., Garden City Press, 52pp.; Revd. *SN* Aug. 26). **Black** (**Vera**), Poems (Montreal, Twentieth Century Impress [Ste Agathe des Monts, Que., author], 1938, 47pp.). **Bourinot** (**Arthur S.**), Under the sun: poems (Toronto, Macmillan, [xii], 69pp., $1.50; Revd. *CF* Feb.; *CPM* Dec.; *DR* Jan. 1940). **Boyle** (**Charles Frederick**), Excuse for futility (Toronto, Ryerson, 8pp., 50c.; Revd. *CPM* Oct.; *QQ* winter). **Callan** (**Richard**), Chains of harmony (Atlanta, Ga., Banner Press, Emory Univ., 67pp.). **Canadian Authors' Association:** Edmonton Branch, Alberta poetry year book, 1939-40, tenth year (Edmonton, Association, 40pp., 35c.); Victoria and Islands Branch, Victoria poetry chapbook: year book of Poetry Group, 1939-40 (Victoria, Association, 27pp.; Revd. *CPM* July). **Canadian poetry calendar** [pub. by H. M. Ridley, 124 Collier St., Toronto]. **Clarke** (**George Herbert**), Ode on Royal Visit to Canada (Toronto, Macmillan, [4]pp., 35c.). **Coates** (**Carol**), Fancy free (Toronto, Ryerson, 15pp., 60c.). **Collins** (**Alice Roger**), Look up! (Walkerton, *Herald-Times*, 16pp.). **Cook** (**Merrill H.**), Stumps and other musings (Toronto, author, 1377A Bathurst St., 21pp., 35c.). **Creighton** (**Alan**), Cross-country (Toronto, Macmillan, viii, 68pp., $2.00; Revd. *CPM* Oct.; *QQ* winter). **Dakin** (**Laurence**), Pyramus and Thisbe (*see* V A). **Davidson** (**Fisher**), Two sonnets for a centenary (Welland, Ont., author, 171 King St., [4]pp.). **Davis** (**Alastair**), Children's hour (Eton, Spottiswoode, Ballantyne, 1938, 63pp., 50c.). **Dorland** (**Ella Wilson**), Glen idylls (St. Catharines, Ont., author, 1938, 47pp.). **Fitzgerald** (**D. Desmond**) (Daryl Gerald *pseud.*), Symphony of stars (Toronto, author, 537 Jarvis St., 12pp., 50c.). **Garland of orchids**; dedicated to Dorothy Sproule (Atlanta, Ga., Banner Press, Emory Univ., 19pp.). **Gerald** (**Daryl**), *see* Fitzgerald (D. D.). **Gibbon** (**John Murray**), New world ballads (Toronto, Ryerson, xvi, 177pp., $2.50; Revd. *QQ* spring 1940; *SN* Feb. 10, 1940). **Goodley** (**Margaret**), Sifting stardust (Oshawa, author, 139 Huron St., 1938, 44pp., 50c.). **Graham** (**H. Isabel**), Be of good cheer (Toronto, Thomas Allen, x, 106pp., $1.00). **Henderson**

(Christine L.), Thoughtful Petie's adventures, and other poems (Atlanta, Banner Press, Emory Univ., 42pp., $1.00). **Jaques (Edna)**, Beside still waters (Toronto, Thomas Allen, viii, 88pp., $1.00). **Jones (James Edmund)**, In fane and forest, ed. 2 (Oxford, 1938, 20pp., 25c.). **Kirkconnell (Watson)**, Lyra sacra: four occasional hymns (Winnipeg, author, 972 Grosvenor Ave., 7pp.). **Lambert (Gertrude M.)**, Rhymes at random (Vancouver, published privately). **Langlands (Katharine Louise)**, Memories (Huntsville, Ont., author, Limberlost, 28pp.). **LeClaire (Gordon)**, Though quick souls bleed (Atlanta, Banner Press, Emory Univ., xii, 122pp. $2.00; Revd. *CF* June; *CPM* July); ed. of North America book of verse (N.Y., Henry Harrison). **Leveridge (Lilian)**, Lyrics and sonnets (Toronto, Ryerson, 32pp.; Revd. *CPM* Oct.; *DR* Oct.; *QQ* winter). **McFadden (Isobel)**, Reward and other poems (Toronto, Ryerson, 8pp., 50c.; Revd. *QQ* winter). **[Macintyre (J. H.)]**, Odes at eventide (London, Ont., author, 125 Cathcart St., [vi], 152pp.). **McNeilly (Jean)**, Poems from prairies (London, Stockwell, 24pp., 30c.). **Marriott (Anne)**, Wind our enemy (Toronto, Ryerson, 7pp., 50c.; Revd. *CPM* July; *QQ* winter). **Nin Naunanimin** (Indian): There are five of us ([Belleville, Ontario Intelligencer Press, 47pp., $1.25]; Contains: Clara Bernhardt, Vibrant way: Sonnet sequence; Lillian Collier Gray, Kyndill; Wallace Havelock Robb, Druid's dream; Dorothy Murray Sliter, Meadow-long day; Gertrude Bowen Webster, Blue ink). **Perry (M. Eugenie)**, Hero in ermine and other poems (Victoria, B.C., author, 1627 Wilmot Pl., 32pp.; Revd. *CPM* Dec.). **Roddick (Amy Redpath)**, Iroquois enjoy perfect day, Chance meeting, and other poems (Montreal, John Dougall & Son, 64pp.). **Saskatchewan Poetry Society**, Saskatchewan poetry book, 1939-40 (Regina, Society, [iv], 30pp.; Revd. *CPM* Dec.). **Saskatchewan, Univ. of**, Student verses (vol. IX, 12pp.). **Swanson (Will J.)**, North country rhymes (Desbarats, Ont., author [Sudbury, Ont., Journal Pr. Co.], n.d., 41pp.). **Thow (William)**, Poet and salesman (Toronto, Ryerson, 16pp., 75c.). **Twomlow-Britt (Joseph)**, Song of sea (Fort William, Ont., author, 405 N. Vickers St., 39pp., $1.50). **Worfolk (Estelle Jean)**, Wayside reveries (Montreal, Menu Pr. Service, 60pp.).

Poems by the following selected writers have appeared:[3] M. Abrams-Wycke (*CF*), M. Adeney (*CPM*), T. B. A. Allison (*DR*), V. Anderson (*SN*), D. Andrade (*CF*), F. R. Angus (*CF; Country Life*, Eng.; *Time and Tide*), M. Avison (*CPM*), R. Ayre (*SN*), Sheila Barbour (*CPM*), S. Beirnes (*CPM*), Irene C. Benson (*CPM; SN*), N. A. Benson (*CPM; SN*), Clara Bernhardt (*CHJ; CPM; King's Business*, Los Angeles; *SN*), Doris Bew (*FT*), V. O. de Blois [Davies] (*PD*), A. S. Bourinot (*CF; CPM; SN*), Jessie D. Boyd (*CPM*), D. Brock (*SN*), Audrey A. Brown (*SN*), A. G. Brown (*CF; CPM*), Dorothy Brown (*CF*), Isabel E. Brown (*SN*), C. Bruce (*CPM*), Ida de Bruyn (*CF*), Joan Buckley (*Eros; NABV*), L. H. C. (*CPM*), E. W. H. Calvert (*FT*), Joy Calvert (*FT*), Dorothy Cameron (*CA; Eros*, N.Y.; *Music Unheard*, N.Y.; *NABV; Sonnets*, N.Y.), R. Card (*SN*), Sara E. Carsley (*CPM*), Elizabeth Challis (*CPM*), George Herbert Clarke (*CB; CPM; QQ; SN*), Frieda Claus (*OCP; PAV; PD*), Charles Clay (*Challenge*, Toronto; *CA; WFA; NABV*), F. B. M. Collier (*SN*), M. E. Colman (*CPM*), Kathryn E. Colquhoun (*Eros*, N.Y.; *Fair's Mart of Verse*, N.Y.; *Music Unheard*, N.Y.; *OCP; PD; QQ*), Olive Coulter (*CPM*), H. N. Cowan (*SN*), Leo Cox (*SN*), Alan Creighton (*CF; SN*), D. B. Cunningham (*SN*), A. B. Cutts (*CPM*), G. Davidson (*QQ*), True Davidson (*CPM*), F. A. Dill (*SN*), Elizabeth Donaldson (*CPM*), Gilean Douglas (*CF; CPM; SN*), Jean M. Douglas (*CPM*), Louis Blake Duff (*SN*), J. M. Dunsmore (*SN*), Miriam Dworkin (*Undergraduate*, Toronto), F. Ebbs-Canavan (*CPM*), S. C. Ells (*CGJ*), Amy B. England (*CPM; Garret*, Cleveland; *NABV; Notebook; OCP; Poetry Caravan*, Florida; *PD*), J. Ewing (*SN*), Hilary Farley (*CPM*), Stella Falk (*CPM*), R. Ferguson (*CPM*), Doris Ferne

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[3] In this section the following abbreviations have been used in addition to those listed in foot-note 1: *AV—American Voices*, N.Y.; *CA—Crown Anthology*, N.Y.; *FT—Full Tide*, Vancouver; *NABV—North America Book of Verse*, N.Y.; *OCP—Outstanding Contemporary Poets*, N.Y.; *PAV—Paebar Anthology of Verse*, N.Y.; *PD—Poetry Digest*, N.Y.; *WFA—World's Fair Anthology*, N.Y.

(*CF; CPM; SN*), E. Fewster (*FT*), Ann Foster (*CB*), Estelle Fox (*CPM*), H. Frank (*SN*), D. A. Fraser (*Jewish Forum*, N.Y.), Hermia H. Fraser (*CPM*), Ruby Friedman (*CF*), S. Fuller (*CPM; Undergraduate*, Toronto), Ellen M. Fulton (*Biographical Dictionary of Contemporary Poets*, N.Y.; *PD*), E. Garbutt (*CPM*), E. F. Gaskell (*CPM*), A. K. Gould (*PD*), Mona Gould (*SN*), Sarah Grace (*Poetry J*, London; *The Poet*, Scotland), Alice R. Gray (*CPM*), L. C. Gray (*CPM*), E. K. Grayson (*CPM*), R. H. Grenville (*SN*), R. Gustafson (*Eve's J*, London; *Poetry*, Chicago; *SN*), G. C. Haddow (*CPM*), N. W. Hainsworth (*CPM*), A. W. G. Hall (*SN*), Ethel M. Hall (*OCP; PA; PD*), P. Halley (*CF; CPM*), F. Hanson (*CPM*), Verna L. Harden (*CPM; Love Story Mag.*, N.Y.; *SN*), Louise J. Harvey (*SN*), Helen Hastings (*CPM*), Pauline Havard (*Country Life*, London; *NYT; PD; WFA*), Mary P. Hazen (*SN*), A. M. Henderson (*CPM*), C. D'A. Henderson (*CPM*), C. L. Henderson (*CPM; Poetry R*, Eng.), J. V. Hicks (*SN*), Clara E. Hill (*CPM*), Edith M. Hill (*AV; Eros*, N.Y.), Clara Hopper (*FT*), A. W. House (*CPM*), T. H. Inkster (*SN*), Mary Q. Innis (*SN*), Isa G. Jackson (*CPM*), Patrick James (*CF; CPM*), Julia Jarvis (*SN*), J. Jenkins (*CPM*), Ruth Johnston (*CPM*), F. Jones (*CPM*), M. P. Judge (*FT*), Bruce Kapustka (*CF*), Leo Kennedy (*CF*), E. H. Kerr (*CPM*), Amabel King (*CPM*), Betty Kingston (*CPM*), Watson Kirkconnell (*WFP*; verse translations in *Engadine Express*, Samaden, Switzerland; and in *Messenger*, *Vox*, and *Young Magyar-American*, Winnipeg), F. E. Laight (*CPM*), Myrtle E. Lane (*Country Bard*, Madison, N.J.; *Western Recorder*, Victoria), Joyce Lansbury (*SN*), John Lasker (*SN*), Gloria Lauriston (*CPM*), G. Le Claire (*CB; CF*), Lilian Leveridge (*CPM*), Dorothy Livesay (*FT; SN*), F. R. Livesay (*CPM; SN*), Lois Loring (*CPM*), Mabel F. Loveridge (*SN*), Edna McAteer (*CPM; SN*), J. E. H. Macdonald (*CB*), Wilson MacDonald (*CB*), Claire H. MacIntosh (*Notebook; PA*), Sara J. McKay (*Lantern*, N.Y.; *SN*), Floris C. McLaren (*CPM; SN*), J. R. McRae (*CPM*), Anne Marriott (*CB; CF; CPM; DR; Lantern*, N.Y.; *NYT; Toronto Star Weekly*), Joyce Marshall (*CPM; DR; SN*), Mary M. Matheson (*FT*), Gwendolen Merrin (*CPM; DR; QQ*), J. E. Middleton (*SN*), K. Millar (*SN*), Mac Moir (*AV*), F. R. Monkman (*CPM; SN*), I. H. Moody (*CPM*), May B. Moore (*SN*), Kathryn Munro (*CPM*), E. G. N. (*SN*), E. G. Neigh (*SN*), Margot Osborn (*CF*), P. K. Page (*CPM*), M. G. Parker (*CPM*), D. K. Parr (*Chambers's J*, Edinburgh; *Montrealer; Ottawa Evening Citizen*), Joan Parr (*SN*), Hilma Parsons (*FT*), W. Paterson (*SN*), M. L. Payne (*FT*), M. E. Perry (*Bard*, Miss.; *Mac.*), Constance F. Piers (*DR*), Noni Pirie (*CPM*), J. O. Plummer (*SN*), Paul Potts (*CB; CF; CPM*), E. J. Pratt (*QQ; SN*), L. A. Pratt (*CPM; SN*), Helen R. Y. Reid (*C Welfare Summary*), L. Reid (*SN*), May Richstone (*SN*), D. B. Roberts (*CB*), Douglas Roberts (*CPM*), W. G. Roberts (*CF*), Helen T. D. Robinson (*AV; WFA*; see also *Crucible*, etc.), H. E. Ross (*CPM*), B. K. Sandwell (*C Author*), Helen Sangster (*SN*), Duncan Campbell Scott (*QQ; SN*), F. G. Scott (*RSC*), G. V. Shantz (*CPM*), Diana Skala (*CPM*), Elizabeth Smart (*CPM*), A. J. M. Smith (*CF*), Kay Smith (*CPM*), Edith F. South (*SN*), Dorothy Sproule (*SN*), Margaret Steven (*SN*), L. Stevenson (*CPM*), J. H. Stitt (*CPM; SN*), Kathleen Strange (*Chambers' J*, Scotland; *SN*), Helen Swinburne (*Albertan; Lögberg*), R. Syrett (*SN*), L. C. Teeple (*FT*), H. G. Uren (*CPM*), E. Marion Ussher (*SN*), M. E. Veazey (*PD*), Margaret Wade (*SN*), C. C. Waller (*CPM*), Kenneth Wells (*SN*), H. M. Whitman (*WFA*), H. S. Wickenden (*CPM; Christmas Lyrics*, Boston; *Contemporary Poets of 1939*, N.Y.; *WFA*), Caroline E. Wilkinson (*PD*), Flos Jewell Williams (*SN*), Ann Wilson (*CPM*), Penelope Wise (*SN*), Mary Woodworth (*SN*), P. H. Wright (*SN*).

IV. FICTION[4]

A. Novels, Serials, etc.

Allan (**Luke**), *see* Amy (W. L.). **Allan** (**Ted**), This time a better earth (N.Y., William Morrow [Toronto, McClelland and Stewart], [vi], 279pp., $2.50; Revd. *NYT* Feb. 26; *SN* March 11; *TLS* Aug. 19). **Amy** (**W. Lacey**) (Luke

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[4] Books by American authors on the Canadian north are omitted.

ALLAN *pseud.*), Vengeance of Blue Pete (London, Jenkins, 283pp., 7s. 6d.). **Atlee** (**Harold Benge**), Black feather (N.Y., Scribner, 345pp., $2.50). **Baird** (**Irene**), Waste heritage (Toronto, Macmillan, viii, 329pp., $2.50; Revd. *CF* Feb. 1940; *NYT* Dec. 10; *QQ* spring 1940). **Baker** (**Ida E.**), Pressed down and running over (Toronto, author, 77 Alberta Ave., 26pp.). **Barnard** (**L. G.**), Winter road (serial in *CHJ*). **Burton** (**Elizabeth**), Cling to her, waiting (London, Andrew Dakers [Toronto, Saunders], 269pp., $2.00). **Cockburn** (**Russell R.**), Mally: story of a dog (Toronto, Macmillan, vi, 248pp., $2.00). **Conibear** (**Kenneth**), Northward to Eden (London, Peter Davies [Toronto, Saunders], x, 403pp., $2.50). **Cunningham** (**Louis Arthur**), Of these three loves (Philadelphia, Penn. Pub. Co., 302pp., $2.25; Revd. *NYT* April 16). **Dale** (Mrs **R. J.**) (V. V. VINTON *pseud.*), To the greater glory (London, Cape [Toronto, Nelson], 224pp., $2.00; Revd. *SN* July 22). **De la Roche** (**Mazo**), Die Familie auf Jalna, Bd. III, Finch im Glück (Jena, Eugen Diederichs Verlag, 1937, 412pp., RM. 5.80). **Dickie** (**Francis**), New Adam (complete novel, *Toronto Star Weekly* Sept. 23); You never know tomorrow (complete novel, *Master Thriller*, special "Royal Visit" no., London, Eng., May). **Dickson** (**Helen**), *see* REYNOLDS (HELEN). **Dix** (**Maurice B.**), Murder strikes twice (London and Melbourne, Ward, Lock, 286pp., $2.00; Revd. *TLS* April 22). **Ducharme** (**Jacques**), Delusson family (N.Y., London, Funk & Wagnalls Co. [Toronto, Oxford], x, 301pp., $2.50). **Duley** (**Margaret**), Cold pastoral (London, Hutchinson, 336pp., $1.50). **Erskine** (**Laurie York**), One man came back (N.Y., London, Appleton-Century, xiv, 264pp., $2.00; Revd. *NYT* Aug. 6). **Fennell** (**Irene**), Ghost light (N.Y., Pegasus Pub. Co., 154pp., $2.50). **Flaherty** (**Robert**), White master: story of north (London, Routledge [Toronto, Musson], 304pp., $2.00; Revd. *TLS* Nov. 18). **Gardner** (**E. B.**), Maxie and golden bird (N.Y., Cupples and Leon, [iv], 210pp.). **Graham** (**Angus**), Napoléon Tremblay (London, Hale [Toronto, Ryerson], 336pp., $2.50; Revd. *QQ* spring 1940; *TLS* Dec. 9). **Grove** (**Frederick Philip**), Two generations: story of present-day Ontario (Toronto, Ryerson, [viii], 261pp., $2.50; Revd. *CB* Aug.-Sept.; *CF* Oct.; *QQ* autumn; *SN* Aug. 5). **Hale** (**Charles M.**), Destiny island (London, Toronto, Cassell, [vi], 280pp., $2.00). **Hamilton-Stockford** (**Joan**), *see* STOCKFORD (L. E.). **Kennedy** (**J. de N.**), Crime in reverse (Toronto, Nelson, 345pp., $2.00; Revd. *TLS* Dec. 9). **Kirkconnell** (**Watson**), Titus the toad (London, Toronto, N.Y., Oxford, [iv], 60pp.; Revd. *SN* Nov. 11). **McDowell** (**Franklin Davey**), Champlain road (Toronto, Macmillan, xiv, 421pp., $2.50; Revd. *SN* Nov. 11). **Montgomery** (**L. M.**), Anne of Ingleside (Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, [vi], 323pp., $2.25; Revd. *NYT* July 30; *SN* Nov. 11). **Niven** (**Frederick**), Story of their days (London [Toronto], Collins, 444pp., $2.50; Revd. *SN* July 8; *TLS* May 6). **O'Hagan** (**Howard**), Tay John (London, Laidlaw and Laidlaw, 264pp.). **Omond** (**Helen B.**), Dilaram (N.Y., Fortuny's, 1938, 175pp., $2.00). **Ormsby** (**Ičrne**), Wild west Sally (London, Lutterworth Press, 222pp., 2s. 9d.). **Ostenso** (**Martha**), Mandrake root (pub. in Norway). **Parks, Georgina** (GABRIELLE *pseud.*), Ruke Anehm (Philadelphia, Dorrance, 1938, 139pp., $1.50). **Parsons** (**Vivian**), Lucien (Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, [iv], 383pp., $2.50; Revd. *CB* April-May; *CF* April; *NYT* Feb. 19; *SN* March 4). **Plummer** (**Norman M.**), Long arm (Toronto, Nelson, 275pp., 75c.). **Reynolds** (**Helen**) (HELEN DICKSON *pseud.*), Family at Sunshine Ranch (Toronto, Nelson, 204pp., 75c.); Red blanket (Toronto, Nelson, 127pp., 75c.); Three explorers in Stanley Park (serial, United Church publications). **Stockford** (**Lela E.**) (JOAN HAMILTON-STOCKFORD *pseud.*), Medico of valley (Philadelphia, Dorrance, 226pp., $2.00). **Stringer** (**Arthur**), Dark wing (Indianapolis, N.Y., Bobbs-Merrill, 311pp., $2.25; Revd. *NYT* June 4). **Vinton** (**V. V.**), *see* DALE (Mrs R. J.). **White** (**Samuel Alexander**), Morgan of the Mounted (N.Y., Phoenix Press; Toronto, Ryerson, 258pp., $2.00).

B. Selected Short Stories

De la Roche (**Mazo**), Sacred bullock, and other stories of animals (Toronto, Macmillan, x, 223pp., $2.00; Revd. *NYT* Nov. 26; *TLS* Sept. 23). **Edelstein**

(**Hyman**), Crying laughing (including group of "Tiny Ginsburg" and other stories) (Montreal, Century Pub. Co., 126pp., $1.00). **LeRossignol** (**J. E.**), Habitant-merchant (Toronto, Macmillan, xiv, 258pp., $3.00; Revd. *MN* autumn; *NYT* July 9; *SN* July 8). **Raddall** (**Thomas H.**), Pied piper of dipper creek and other tales (Edinburgh and London, Blackwood, viii, 318pp., $1.50; Revd. *TLS* Dec. 9).

Short stories by the following selected writers have appeared: R. R. Annett (*Post stories of 1938*, Boston; *Saturday Evening Post*), Benge Atlee (*Mac.*), E. J. Beattie (*MAR*), Jessie L. Beattie (*C Mag.*), Clara Bernhardt (*Kitchener Daily Record; Young People*), W. R. Bird (*C Mag.*), W. A. Breyfogle (*Mac.*), A. A. Brown (*SN*), A. C. Brown (*SN*), Alice Butala (*CF*), Morley Callaghan (*Best short stories* ed. E. J. O'Brien, Boston), E. H. A. Carson (*CB*), L. McC. Cherry (*Echoes*), M. B. Cramer (*QQ*), L. A. Cunningham (*Mac.*), R. G. Everson (*CHJ*), M. B. Evison (*SN*), D. K. Findlay (*Mac.*), F. P. Grove (*CB*), Katherine Hale (*CB; CPM; SN*), Van Harrison (*C Mag.*), Mary Q. Innis (*SN*), Victor Lauriston (*Household Mag.*, Topeka, Kansas), D. Livesay (*CB*), J. Livingstone (*CF*), Leslie McFarlane (*Country Gentleman; Mac.*), E. M. Maisel (*CF*), Kenneth Millar (*SN*), Ray Millholland (*Mac.*), E. W. Nicholls (*CB*), H. O'Hagan (*QQ*), V. F. O'Neill (*CB*), C. B. Ovans (*CB*), D. K. Parr (*Blue Peter*, London), M. Eugenie Perry (*Western Recorder*), Louise R. Rorke (*Echoes*), Sinclair Ross (*QQ*), Diana Skala (*QQ*), F. B. Watt (*CHJ*), Mary Weekes (*DR*).

V. DRAMA

A. Published Plays

Bicknell (**Minnie Evans**), Relief: play in one act (Toronto, Macmillan, 28pp., 35c.). **Callan** (**J. B.**), **Mulvihill** (**T. C.**), **Scully** (**E. C.**), Pageant of Canadian history (Toronto, French, 32pp., 60c.). **Dakin** (**Laurence**), Pyramus and Thisbe: tragedy in three acts (Portland, Maine, Falmouth Book House, [vi], 38pp.). **Denison** (**Merrill**), Haven of spirit: play in one act (N.Y., Dramatic Play Series, 34pp.). **Stringer** (**Arthur**), Cleverest woman in world and other one-act plays (Indianapolis, Indiana, Bobbs-Merrill, 272pp., $2.25).

D. Bell, Ships that pass (*C Red Cross Junior* Nov. 11-13, 16). D. Bell and W. Kerr, Book of Marco Polo (*ibid.* Oct. 10-12); Canada's royal feast (*ibid.* May 19-21); Captain Cook's ship of health (*ibid.* March 18-20); Spanish conquistadores (*ibid.* Oct. 16-18). S. G. Bett, Eyewash Indians: one-act play *Cur. Call* Jan. 5-6). Scott Burrill, Il penseroso (*McQ* Nov. 22-7). D. M. Ferguson, Bed-time story (*C Red Cross Junior* Nov. 14-16); Christmas candles (*ibid.* Dec. 14-15); Ice-box speaks (*ibid.* May 16-18, 21). W. Kerr and D. Bell, Angin Sama (*ibid.* April 8-10); Drake's drum (*ibid.* Feb. 4-6, 23); Lantern of Magellan (*ibid.* Jan. 18-21, 23); Mystery of Nile (*ibid.* June 15-17); Noel in old Quebec (*ibid.* Dec. 19-21); Norsemen in America (*ibid.* Sept. 16-18). Janet Alexandra McPhee, Divinity in Montreal (*Cur. Call* Dec. 5-11). K. Millar, Little theatre (*SN* Oct. 21). Gwendolyn Pharis, Pasque flower: play of Canadian prairie (*Carolina Play-book*, Univ. of North Carolina, March 7-20); Still stands the house (*American folk plays* ed. *F. H. Koch, N.Y., Appleton-Century). Jean Sweet, Small potatoes: play in one act (*Cur. Call* Feb. 11-13). G. E. Tait, Tommy and his grandfather (*C Red Cross Junior* Feb. 13-14). W. A. Tindale, Statue and the bust (*McQ* Jan. 27-30).

See also L. Bullock-Webster, series of informal talks on community drama in British Columbia (mimeo. papers, Dept. of Education, Victoria); Yvonne Firkins, Stagecraft for school and community players (*Cur. Call* Jan.-May).

B. Selected List of Plays Produced

E. J. Beattie and D. Cottingham, Seriously though (Dramatic Society, United College, Univ. of Manitoba). Doris Bell and Dorothy C. McQueen, Two belles (Chatham Drama Club). N. A. Benson, Love among the lyres: comedy in three acts adapted from French of Pailleron (Canadian Literature Club, Toronto); Paths of glory (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). Stella Blair, Golden fleece (Victoria Women's Institute). Bertram Brooker, Dead should sleep (Arts and Letters Club, Toronto). A. C. Brown, Curtains (CBC). M. Talbot Burr, Finished in beauty (CKUA, Univ. of Alberta). A. Burrows, The trap (Centre Stage Productions, Toronto). H. Campbell-Duncan, Dark orchard (Arts and Letters Club, Toronto). Patricia Card, Life of a toy (Junior Drama Festival, Toronto). D. S. Conover, Growing pains (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). Paul Conover, Mr. and Mrs. Vinegar (Central High School of Commerce, Toronto). Philip Cook, Aftermath: three-act dramatic play (Little Theatre of Quebec). Nicholas Cosentino, Central casting (Mountain Lakes Theatre, N.J.). J. B. Cowan, Gateway to Cathay (Pasadena Community Playhouse). Catherine M. Daughen, High finance (Pen Guild, Toronto). H. M. Duke, The chores (Kamloops Art Club). Hermia Harris Fraser, Cleaning up for Santa (Quadra School, Victoria); Start ball rolling (Beaux Arts Players, Victoria). Harcourt Fuller, A hame for Hamish (Regional Drama Festival, Montreal). Elsie Park Gowan, Enter the marquis (CBC); Greater magic, Indians in Paris (adapted from stories by Francis Dickie; CBC); Plays of our province (work of Alberta writers adapted to radio); Toss for father (Edmonton Little Theatre). P. E. Helliwell, The octopus (Univ. of British Columbia, Extension Dept.). Harvey Kagna, To-day or to-morrow (Univ. of Alberta Dramatic Society). G. Taylor Kemp, Out of season (Pen Guild, Toronto). Lois Reynolds Kerr, X.Y. 7: spy comedy (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). D. T. Kristiansen, Boundary's within my country (City Festival, Vancouver); Hotel-home (Stable Theatre Players, Vancouver; CBC). Myrtle E. Lane, Duval (CBC, Winnipeg). T. H. Lonsdale, Red tape (Banff School of Drama and Fine Arts; CKUA). Marjorie Lucas, Corridor F (Graduate Nurses Assoc., Listowel, Ont.). Winifred McLellan, Lonely wilderness (first prize in L.W.W. play-writing contest, San Francisco). J. M. MacLennan, Missing—believed killed (Ottawa Drama League Workshop). Leonora McNeilly, His man (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). Dorothy C. McQueen, Contents noted (Univ. Women's Club, Hamilton; Hamilton Players' Guild); Head-hunter (CKOC); Invitation to tea (Chatham Drama Club); Very little theatre (Univ. Women's Club, Hamilton). Mary Matheson, And all of heaven (Saint John Theatre Guild). J. E. Middleton, Bumblefuss (Central High School of Commerce, Toronto). Alice Neil, The teapot (Univ. of British Columbia, Extension Dept.). Margaret Ness, Short circuit (Dramatic Club of Univ. College Alumnae Assoc., Toronto). M. Eugenie Perry, Right hat (Twentieth-century Young Liberal Assoc., Victoria). Gwen Pharis, Dark harvest: tragedy of Canadian prairie (thesis submitted to Univ. of North Carolina in partial fulfilment of requirements for degree of Master of Arts); Red flag at evening (Youth Training Schools, Edmonton); Saturday night (Youth Training Schools, Edmonton). John Rae, Who's crazy? (Lanark Young People's Group). Rachel Reynolds, Five points for remembrance (2nd prize in L.W.W. play-writing contest, San Francisco). H. M. Ridley, Curves and angles (Tecumseh Dramatic Club, Toronto). L. A. Ridley, Fall of Cholmondeleys (Tecumseh Dramatic Club, Toronto). W. E. Dan Ross, Portrait of a leader (Community Drama League, Saint John). N. T. Sheppard and R. C. Sabiston, Girl wants boy (Pen Guild, Toronto). Hilda M. Smith, Widows' scarlet (London Little Theatre); Witch-house of Baldoon (London Little Theatre). Miriam Stein, Dr Parker's prescription (Westmount Women's Club, Montreal); Quilting bee (Westmount Women's Club, Montreal); Three wishes [or Missing prince] (Children's Theatre, Montreal). Jean A. Sweet, Ends of earth (Saint John Theatre Guild; CBC). Gladdis Joy Tranter, Around the flagstone (presented in Pasadena). H. J. Ward, Aladdin (Sun Life Club, Montreal); Hoi polloi (Sun Life Club, Montreal). Florence Westacott, Social column (Tecumseh Dramatic Club, Toronto). Charles W. Wright, Flight in desert (Univ. of British Columbia, Extension Dept.).

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROSE

A. Biography and Autobiography

Allan (**William**), Memories of Blinkbonnie (*see* VI B). **Bernier** (**Joseph Elzear**), Master mariner and Arctic explorer: narrative of sixty years at sea from logs and yarns of Captain J. E. Bernier; foreword by William Wood (Ottawa, *Le Droit*, 409pp., $2.50). **Bossin** (**Hye**), Saint in street clothes: Willie Frankel, his life and loyalties (Toronto, *Daily Star*, *Globe and Mail*, *Evening Telegram*, Pub. in aid of Newsboys' Benefit Fund, 33pp., 25c.). **Dickson** (**Lovat**), Half-breed: story of Grey Owl (Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin) (London, Peter Davies [Toronto, Macmillan], xii, 345pp., $3.75; Revd. *TLS* Dec. 2). **Eve** (**A. S.**), Rutherford: being life and letters of Rt. Hon. Lord Rutherford, O.M.; foreword by *Earl Baldwin of Bewdley (Cambridge Univ. Press [Toronto, Macmillan], xvi, 451pp., $6.50). **Graham** (**James S.**), Scotch-Irish Canadian Yankee (N.Y., Putnam's, 269pp., $3.00). **Grove** (**F. P.**), Search for America (*see* II B). **Hartwell** (**George E.**), Granary of heaven (Toronto, United Church of Canada, 228pp., $1.00). **Harvey** (**D. C.**) ed., Heart of Howe (*see* II E). **Heeney** (**Bertal**), I walk with a bishop (Charles James Stewart) (Toronto, Ontario Pub. Co., xiv, 113pp., $1.25). **Howes** (**E. A.**), With a glance backward (Toronto, Oxford, x, 197pp., $1.50; Revd. *CHR* March 1940). **Hunt** (**Frazier**), Little doc: story of Allan Roy Dafoe, physician to quintuplets (N.Y., Simon and Schuster [Toronto, Musson], xii, 302pp., $2.25; Revd. *NYT* Jan. 29; *SN* Feb. 18). **Kells** (**Edna**), Elizabeth McDougall, pioneer (Toronto, United Church Pub. House, n.d., 48pp.). **Langton** (**H. H.**), Sir John Cunningham McLennan, a memoir; with chapter on his scientific work by E. F. Burton (Toronto, U. of T. Press, [vi], 123pp., $2.50; Revd. *QQ* spring 1940; *SN* Feb. 17, 1940). **Lloyd-Owen** (**Frances**), Gold Nugget Charlie: narrative compiled from notes of Charles E. Masson (London, Harrap [Toronto, Oxford], 260pp., $3.25). **McCorkell** (**Edmund Joseph**) ed., Captain the Reverend William Leo Murray, B.A., M.C., 1890-1937, first pastor of St. John the Evangelist Church, Campbell's Bay, Quebec, chaplain with Canadian Expeditionary Forces, 1916-1919, a memoir (Toronto, St. Michael's College, 48pp.). **McNeil** (**Mary A. E. A.**), Blind knight of Nova Scotia, Sir Frederick Fraser, 1850-1925 (Washington, D.C., Univ. Press, 823 Michigan Ave., N.E., 31pp., $1.00). **Macphail** (**Sir Andrew**), Master's wife (Montreal Gnaedinger Pr. Co., [vi], 246pp., $3.00). **Mary of Incarnation:** foundress of Ursuline Monastery, Quebec; by an Ursuline of Quebec (Quebec, Ursuline Monastery, 90pp.). [**Mikel** (**W. C.**)], Godlove Mikel (United Empire Loyalist): historical notes concerning one of old log cabin families (Belleville, Ont., author, the Courthouse, 63pp.). **Page** (**Frank E.**), Homer Watson: artist and man (Kitchener, Ont., Commercial Pr. Co., xii, 182pp., $2.00). **Pénard** (**Jean-Marie**), Vicar apostolic of Keewatin: Bishop Ovide Charlebois; trans. from French by Mary Agatha Gray (Montreal, Beauchemin, 248pp., $1.00). **Purkis** (**Leslie S.**), Fire-kindlers: story of Purkis family (Ancaster, Ont., author, [55pp.]). **Robson** (**E.**), Early day in Canada (*see* II B). **Salverson** (**Laura Goodman**), Confessions of immigrant's daughter (London, Faber [Toronto, Ryerson], 523pp., $2.50; Revd. *QQ* spring 1940; *SN* Dec. 30; *TLS* Oct. 21). **Smith** (**W. E.**), Canadian doctor in west China: forty years under three flags; foreword by E. W. Wallace; introduction by F. C. Stephenson (Toronto, Ryerson, xvi, 278pp., $1.50; Revd. *SN* Nov. 11). **Soward** (**F. H.**), Moulders of national destinies; rev. ed. (London, Toronto, N.Y., Oxford, x, 248pp., $1.50). **Strange** (**Kathleen**), I ivet borjar om; trans. of *With the west in her eyes* (1937) by *Harold Victorin (Stockholm, Sweden, Hugo Gebers Forlag, 1938, 210pp., $1.50). **Stubbs** (**R. St. G.**), Lawyers and laymen of Western Canada (Toronto, Ryerson, [x], 97pp., $2.50; Revd. *QQ* spring 1940; *SN* Jan. 27, 1940). **Wolf** (**Ralph F.**), India rubber man: story of Charles Goodyear (Caldwell, Idaho, Caxton Printers, 291pp., $3.00).

A. G. Bailey, Personalities in history of New Brunswick ([being historical introduction to] *Prominent people of New Brunswick*, etc., ed. C. H. McLean, pub. by Biographical Society of Canada, 1937). H. E. Bigelow, A. Stanley

Mackenzie (*RSC* 139-41). G. D. BROWN and W. K. LAMB, Captain St. Paul of Kamloops [Jean Baptiste Lolo] (*BCHQ* April 115-27). BUCHAN (JOHN, Lord TWEEDSMUIR), Lord Durham (*CHR* June 115-18); T. E. Lawrence (*CDQ* July 371-8). C. E. CAIRNES, Forrest Alexander Kerr (*RSC* 131-3). H. CHARLESWORTH, Sir Joseph [Flavelle] and his Canada (*SN* March 18). E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Adventures of Roger Stevens, Loyalist pioneer (*OHS* 11-38). MERRILL DENISON, Raymond Massey, Canadian Lincoln (*Mac.* Feb. 15; March 1). N. W. DEWITT, Tenney Frank (*American J of Philology* July 273-87). PELHAM EDGAR, Sir Andrew Macphail (*RSC* 147-9); William Tyrrell (*CB* Feb.-March 16-18). W. A. GIFFORD, William Potter James, gentleman (*QQ* spring 76-83). E. GREEN, "Frey" (*OHS* 45-74). J. L. HARRINGTON, Allan Studholme—pioneer (*CF* June 82-3). ISABEL E. HENDERSON, Panorama for an anniversary (*QQ* spring 65-75). A. G. HUNTSMAN, J. P. McMurrich (*RSC* 143-6). C. W. JEFFERYS, Albert H. Robson (*CB* Aug.-Sept. 10-14). E. C. KYTE, Leonardo (*QQ* autumn 280-6). R. S. LONGLEY, Sir Francis Hincks (*CHA* 112-23). A. R. M. LOWER, Half-forgotten builder of Canada [W. H. Merritt] (*QQ* summer 191-7); Sir John A. Macdonald (*DR* April 85-90). R. O. MACFARLANE, Law-abiding rebel: John Christian Schultz (*MAR* spring 21-6). W. E. MCNEILL, John Watson (*RSC* 159-61). B. MUNRO, Great pioneer [Most Rev. Robert Machray, Archbishop of Rupert's Land] (*QQ* summer 176-84). W. C. MURRAY, Stanley Mackenzie of Dalhousie (*DR* Jan. 427-34). D. R. PLAUNT, Hon. Peter Russell, administrator of Upper Canada (*CHR* Sept. 258-74). A. E. PRINCE, Colonel Josef Beck (*CDQ* July 430-4). I. N. SMITH, Tweedsmuir of Canada (*Mac.* July 15). J. A. STEVENSON, Sir Andrew Macphail (*CDQ* Jan. 206-10). J. J. TALMAN, First bishop of diocese of Toronto [John Strachan] (*C Churchman* May 11). J. B. TYRRELL, A. P. Coleman (*RSC* 125-9).

B. Sketches: Narrative, Descriptive, Reflective, and Humorous

Allan (William), Memories of Blinkbonnie: second book of musings (Toronto, Nelson, x, 117pp., $1.00). **Bernier (J. E.),** Master mariner (*see* VI A). **Canada, Dept. of Transport,** Churchill and Hudson Bay route (Ottawa, KP, 50pp.). **Carr (William Guy),** Brass hats and bell-bottomed trousers: unforgettable and splendid feats of Harwich patrol (London, Hutchinson; Toronto, Ryerson, 272pp., $3.00). **Carter (H. Dyson),** If you want to invent (N.Y., Vanguard Press, 320pp., $2.75; Revd. *SN* April 1). **Champion (Helen Jean),** Over on the island (Toronto, Halifax, Ryerson, xiv, 262pp., $2.50; Revd. *QQ* summer). **Connolley (J. S.),** My Spanish adventure (Toronto, Social Forum Press, 1938, 52pp.). **Cory (Harper),** Woodland comedy (London, Duckworth, 5s.). **Curran (James W.),** Here was Vinland, Great Lakes region of America (Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., *Sault Daily Star*, xvi, 360pp., $4.00; Revd. *SN* Dec. 23). **Cushing (Eileen C.),** By Fundy's tides (Saint John, N.B., author, 66 Coburg St., 47pp., 50c.). **Denny (C. E.),** Law marches west (*see* II B). **Douthwaite (L. C.),** Royal Canadian Mounted Police (*see* II B). **Fetherstonhaugh (R. C.),** De Politie der Wildernis (Utrecht, N. V. Broekhoff, 288pp.; trans. of *Royal Canadian Mounted Police*, 1938, by *K. H. BROEKHOFF). **Godsell (P. H.),** Vanishing frontier (*see* II B). **Green (Gavin Hamilton),** Old log school and Huron old boys in pioneer days (Goderich, Ont., *Signal-Star* Press, 217pp., $2.00; Revd. *CHR* March 1940). **Guillet (Edwin C.),** Pioneer travel (Toronto, Ontario Pub. Co., viii, 176pp., 75c.). **Guillet (E. C.)** and **Guillet (Mary),** Pathfinders of North America (Toronto, Macmillan, xiv, 304pp., $1.25; Revd. *CGJ* June; *DR* Oct.; *SN* May 20). **Hind (E. Cora),** My travels and findings (Toronto, Macmillan, xviii, 185pp., $2.00). **[Jefferys (C. W.)],** Visits of royalty to Canada (Toronto, North American Life, 112 King St. W., 38pp.). **Johnson (Henry S.),** County of Norfolk (Simcoe, Ont., Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, Norfolk County Council, and Simcoe Town Council, [40]pp.). **Knott (Leonard L.),** City in a wilderness (Montreal, Editorial Associates, 1938, 40pp., $1.00). **Laytha (Edgar),** North again for gold: birth of Canada's Arctic empire (N.Y., Stokes, 372pp., $3.00; Revd. *NYT* Dec. 3; *SN* Feb. 17, 1940). **Leacock (Stephen),** Too much college or education eating up life: with kindred essays in education and humour

(N.Y., Dodd, Mead, xii, 255pp., $2.00; Revd. *NYT* Nov. 26). **Montague** (**Sydney R.**), I lived with Eskimos (N.Y., McBride, 222pp., $2.25); North to adventure (N.Y., McBride, 284pp., $2.25; Revd. *NYT* April 30; *SN* July 15; *TLS* Dec. 9). **Parsons** (**Harriet**) ed., First flights: collection of work done by magazine writing classes, Dept. of Univ. Extension, U. of T., 1938-9 (Toronto, Dept. of Extension, U. of T., 56pp., mimeo.); Preview: collection of work done by Writers' Workshop, Dept. of Univ. Extension, U. of T., 1938-9 (vol. I, no. 1, March; Toronto, Dept. of Extension, U. of T., 56pp., mimeo.). **Robertson** (**J. C.**), Mixed company (Toronto, London, Dent, x, 200pp., $2.25; Revd. *DR* Jan. 1940; *QQ* spring 1940; *SN* Feb. 3, 1940; *TLS* Feb. 3, 1940). **Sharples** (**Alice**), Ports of pine: Labrador—Newfoundland—Gaspé; foreword by Sir Wilfred Grenfell (Montreal, Clarke Steamship Co., [vi], 89pp.). **Stefansson** (**Vilhjalmur**), Iceland: first American republic (N.Y., Doubleday, Doran, xl, 275pp., $3.75; Revd. *NYT* Aug. 20; *SN* Sept. 9); Unsolved mysteries of Arctic; introd. by Stephen Leacock (N.Y., Toronto, Macmillan, [xviii], 381pp., $4.00; Revd. *CGJ* March 1940; *NYT* Feb. 12). **Stone** (**H. A.**), Short history of Caulfeild village (Vancouver, Wrigley Pr. Co., 25pp.). **Walton** (**J. M.**), Story of Kettleby (Aurora, Ont., author, 28pp., $1.00). **Warner** (**Oliver**), Uncle Laurence (London, Chatto and Windus [Toronto, Macmillan], vi, 155pp., $1.65; Revd. *NYT* Aug. 13; *TLS* March 25). **Waters** (**Homeric William**), History of fairs and expositions, their classification, functions and values (London, Ont., Reid Bros., 158pp., $2.75). **Weekes** (**Mary**), Last buffalo hunter, as told to her by Norbert Welsh (N.Y. [Toronto], 304pp., $2.50; Revd. *CF* Feb. 1940; *CHR* March 1940; *SN* Dec. 2).

K. A. Baird, Caravan trails between Europe and Asia (*DR* April 31-40). M. Barbeau, Gaspé folk (*DR* Oct. 335-46); How totem poles originated (*QQ* autumn 304-11). G. S. H. Barton, Historical background of Canadian agriculture (*Canada year book* 187-90). J. G. Berry, Glengarry village (*DR* Jan. 475-80). E. Burke, Le bon vieux temps [French-Canadian social customs] (*C Homes and Gardens* May 56-7, 75-6, 88); Old regime [architectural style in New France] (*C Homes and Gardens* May 42-5, 75). L. J. Burpee, Baltic merry-go-round (*CGJ* Dec. 341-51); Great Lakes, international heritage (*CGJ* Sept. 156-83). Annie Card, Indian agent's wife, told to Helen Rutherford (*Beaver* Sept. 21-4). C. Clay, Chased by wolves (*Boy's Own Paper*, London, March) (also articles in *CGJ; C Red Cross Junior; Youth*, St. Louis, etc.). C. T. Currelly, Viking weapons found near Beardmore, Ontario (*CHR* March 4-7). P. C. Curtis, Grand Manan (*CGJ* Aug. 103-15). F. Dickie, Arctic ghost ship voyages (*C Boating* Aug.); Secret pool (*Mac.* June 11). F. H. Ellis, Pioneer flying in British Columbia, 1910-1914 (*BCHQ* Oct. 227-61). S. C. Ells, Athabaska trail (*CGJ* June 329-39). R. England, Irish memories (*DR* Oct. 279-86). F. T. Gill, Canada talks by telephone (*CGJ* Feb. 87-105). P. H. Godsell, Changing north (*Forest and Outdoors* July 196-8, 219); Medicine murder at Sandy Lake (*Scarlet and Gold* 21-5, 64). Barrie H. E. Goult, First and last days of "Princess Royal" (*BCHQ* Jan. 15-24). E. C. Guillet, Memorials to the patriots (*SN* Feb. 18). D. C. Harvey, Charlottetown Conference revived (*CGJ* Sept. 184-91); National historic sites in Nova Scotia (*DR* Jan. 435-47). J. P. Hughes, Legend of Big River [Indian legend of Mackenzie River] (*Beaver* June 42-3). C. W. Jefferys, Reconstruction of Port Royal *Habitation* of 1605-13 (*CHR* Dec. 369-77). D. Jenness, Canada's debt to Indians (*CGJ* May 269-75); "Snare" Indians (*RSC* 103-5). G. Lanctot, King and Queen visit their kingdom of Canada (*CGJ* July 3-83). M. C. MacLean, Cape Breton a half century ago (*PA* June 184-92). T. J. Meek, Adventures into past (*Toronto Star Weekly* April 1). D. Munday, Rainbow Mountains in Tweedsmuir Park (*CGJ* Jan. 3-17). Kathleen Newton, Northland of Canada (*Nineteenth Century* Jan. 73-9). D. A. Nichols, Geographic setting of northern Ontario (*CGJ* March 147-51). F. Niven, Amerindian (*DR* July 143-6). J. G. Parmelee, Canada's participation in World's Fair (*CGJ* July 85-100). Lloyd Roberts, Land of romance: northern and north-western Ontario (*CGJ* March 115-45). J. A. Roy, By-ways off Corniche Road (*DR*

April 77-84). L. S. Stavrianos, History and geography in Balkans (*QQ* spring 91-4). R. J. C. Stead, Canada's maritime playgrounds (*CGJ* Feb. 59-75). Helen H. Steeves, S.S. "City of Boston" (*DR* July 185-8). Kathleen Strange (articles in *Calgary Herald; C Countryman; Family Herald and Weekly Star; SN; Toronto Star Weekly; WFP; Winnipeg Tribune*). V. Stefansson, American far north (*Foreign Affairs* April 508-23). A. Stringer, Why women make no sense (*North American R* summer 296-311). G. Tomkinson, That wasp's nest, Placentia (*DR* July 205-14). M. Vesey, When New Brunswick suffered invasion (*DR* July 197-204). H. H. Walker, Gentle folk settle stern Saguenay (*National Geographic Mag.* May 595-632). W. S. Wallace, Post on Bear Island (*QQ* summer 185-9). Ronald L. Way, Old Fort Henry at Kingston, Ontario (*Royal Engineers J* March 57-61).

See also following periodicals, with writers noted: *Beaver* (E. Green, B. Gresham, W. B. Hoare, F. W. Howay, W. C. King, G. E. Mack, E. W. Mills, A. Nielsen, E. R. Sheppard, J. D. Soper, A. C. Twomey, Maud Watt, C. Wilson); *C Alpine J; CB* (J. A. Roy); *CGJ* (C. Clay, J. Francine, E. P. Laberge, J. A. Munro, A. Slater, J. F. C. Wright, E. R. Yarham); *C Mag.* (F. D. McDowell); *Family Herald and Weekly Star* (Jean R. Anderson); *JENS* (E. C. Allen); *Mac.* (W. J. Banks); *MN* (F. R. Kaplan, G. R. Norman); *OLR* (Margaret M. B. Davidson, L. M. Hendrie); *PA* (J. E. La Force); *Royal Bank Mag.* (M. Grange); *SN* (H. Charlesworth, W. S. Fox, H. Frank, H. McManus, B. Miner, F. Niven, Mary L. Ross); *Scarlet and Gold* (P. H. Godsell); *School* (E. P. Ray); *United Empire* (C. Clay, H. W. Dawson).

C. Critical Essays

Campbell-McInnes (**J.**), Music of language (Oakville, Ont., Frederick Harris Co., xvi, 92pp., $1.00). **Clark** (**A. F. B.**), Jean Racine (*see* VII B(*a*) Other Modern Languages). **Horwood** (**Frederick J.**), Listening to music: foreword by H. J. Cody (Toronto, Dent, xvi, 203pp., $2.50). **Knight** (**G. Wilson**), Burning oracle: studies in poetry of action (London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, viii, 292pp., $4.25; Revd. *NYT* Sept. 24; *UTQ* Jan. 1940); Imperial theme: further interpretations of Shakespeare's tragedies including Roman plays (Oxford bookshelf ed.; London, Oxford, 376pp., $2.00). **Murphy** (**George H.**), Shakespeare and ordinary man; with foreword by Sir Joseph Chisholm (Toronto and Halifax, Ryerson, xii, 41pp., 50c.; Revd. *DR* Oct.). **Saunders** (**Doris B.**), Novel notions or brief reviews of better books for 1939 (Winnipeg, Book Group Guild, **24** pp.).

See also II C; II D.

E. J. G. Alford, Architecture, painting and pattern of life (*American J of Adult Education* April). Earle Birney, Fiction of James T. Farrell (*CF* April 21-4). E. K. Brown, Coast opposite humanity [Robinson Jeffers] (*CF* Jan. 309-10); Robinson Jeffers: tower beyond tragedy (*MAR* spring 4-17). A. F. B. Clark, Racine: 1639-1699 (*UTQ* Oct. 38-49). Charles Clay, For beginners in "style" (*DR* Jan. 453-64); Gathering short-story material (*Writer*, London, Dec.). C. Clemens, Passing of W. B. Yeats (*CB* June-July 21-5). Margaret Complin, Pierre Falcon's "Chanson de la Grenouillère" (*RSC* 49-58). Roy Daniells, Ferdinand—and others: note on individualism (*MAR* spring 27-31). Leon Edel, James Joyce and his new work (*UTQ* Oct. 68-81). Pelham Edgar, Enigma of Yeats (*QQ* winter 411-22); George Moore and George Russell (*CPM* July 5-10). F. L. Harrison, Symbolism in music (*QQ* winter 453-60). W. Harvey-Jellie, Forgotten poet [Whittier] (*DR* April 91-100). B. A. W. Jackson, Sensible artist [Sir Thomas Browne] (*McQ* Jan. 12-18). Watson Kirkconnell, Skald in Canada [G. J. Guttormsson] (*RSC* 107-21). R. S. Knox, Patterns in Shakespeare (*UTQ* Oct. 107-16). Stephen Leacock, Charles Dickens and Canada (*QQ* spring 28-37); Our "living language" (*NYT* Feb. 26). Graham McInnes, Literature in Australia (*CB* Feb.-March 25-9). E. M. Maisel, Dorothy M. Richardson's pilgrimage (*CF* June 89-92). Sister Maura, study of Charles O'Donnell's poetry (*Ireland-American R*). D.

Munroe, Macaulay, study of historian (*QQ* spring 38-47). W. F. Osborne, Qualities of *Maria Chapdelaine* (*QQ* winter 461-7). A. J. M. Smith, Poet young and old—W. B. Yeats (*UTQ* April 255-63). Lady Tweedsmuir, Amateur historian (*CHR* March 1-3). A. L. Wells, E. T. A. Hoffmann: notes on his life, work, and influence (*MAR* winter 42-52). A. L. Wheeler, Dramatic convention and human nature in Shakespeare's plays (*MAR* winter 7-20). Helen S. Wickenden, Of literary coteries (*DR* Oct. 353-8). A. S. P. Woodhouse, Pope and tides of taste (*UTQ* July 461-7).

See also II C; II D.

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D. Writings on Religion

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VII. SCHOLARSHIP IN THE HUMANITIES

A. Canadian Fields

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(b) Theology, Philosophy, and General Science

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(c) Social Sciences

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Aujourd'hui, Montréal, 31 ouest, rue Saint-Jacques [Edns. d'Aujourd'hui; monthly; 1939+; ed. Roger Duhamel: digest of articles on politics, literature, science, etc.]. **Les Carnets Viatoriens,** Joliette, P.Q. [Le Scolasticat de Saint-Viateur; quarterly; 1939+; ed. G. Lamarche; formerly *Les Carnets du Théologue* 1936-9]. **Horizons,** Trois-Rivières, 1563 rue Royale [monthly; 1939; eds. R. Douville and C. Marchand; formerly *Le Mauricien* 1936-9; ceased publication in Nov.].

II. CULTURAL AND LITERARY HISTORY OF CANADA

A. Selected Works of Reference and Bibliographies

Almanach du peuple Beauchemin, 70e année (Montréal, Beauchemin, 480pp., 25c.). **Annuaire de la publicité et de l'imprimerie,** 1939: revue annuelle de l'activité canadienne-française dans les domaines de la presse, de la radio, de la publicité, de l'imprimerie et des arts graphiques (Ottawa, Edns. du *Droit*, 192pp., $1.00). **Annuaire des comtés Chicoutimi, Lac-Saint-Jean et Roberval** (Chicoutimi, P.Q., Librairie Régionale, 288pp., $1.00). **Bealey** (**Margaret E.**), Bibliography of French Canadian folk-songs (Toronto, Library School, U. of T., 1938, 14pp., typewritten). [**Marie-Raymond** (Sœur)], Bio-bibliographie du R. P. Georges Simard, O.M.I. (Montréal, Beauchemin, 68pp.). **Mercier** (**Marcel**), Bibliographie de Louis Dantin (Saint-Jérôme, P.Q., J.-H.-A. Labelle, 75pp., 75c.). **Mes Fiches:** Bulletin documentaire bimensuel, Montréal, 3530, rue Atwater (supplements: reading lists). **Société des écrivains canadiens,** Troisième bulletin bibliographique (Montréal, La Société, Ecole Normale, 21pp.). **Vaillancourt** (**Emile**) comp., Partial list of Canadian discoverers, explorers, and founders of states and cities of United States of America who proceeded from province of Quebec wherein most of them were born and others had their home (Montreal, 1938, 14pp., mimeo.).

B. Selected Studies in Historical and Contemporary Background[2]

Bernard (**Antoine**), Histoire de l'Acadie (Moncton, N.B., *L'Evangeline*, 1938, 130pp., 90c.). **Congrès de la Jeunesse Indépendante Catholique,**

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[1] These lists were prepared in the Editorial Office of the University of Toronto Press, by Miss Merle Storey. The numbering corresponds to that of the English-Canadian Lists; subsections where there is nothing to report are silently omitted.

All references in the lists are to 1939 except when another date is given. Following many of the items listed, attention is drawn to more extended reviews in other periodicals. An asterisk marks the names of those authors whom we believe not to be Canadians.

The following abbreviations have been used: *AU—Action universitaire; BRH—Bulletin des Recherches historiques;* C—Canadian; *CDQ—Canadian Defence Quarterly; CFran.—Canada français; CHR—Canadian Historical Review; DR—Dalhousie Review; ECH—Essays in Canadian history* ed. R. Flenley; *Mém. SRC—Mémoires, Société royale du Canada; NC—Nos Cahiers;* N.Y.—New York; *NYT—New York Times; QQ—Queen's Quarterly; RD—Revue dominicaine; RSC—*Royal Society of Canada, *Transactions; RTC—Revue trimestrielle canadienne; RUO—Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa; SN—Saturday Night;* U. of T.—University of Toronto.

[2] See also two books by American authors: **Delanglez** (**Jean**), Frontenac and Jesuits (Chicago, Institute of Jesuit History, viii, 296pp., $3.20); **Miner** (**Horace**), St. Denis: a French-Canadian parish (Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press [Toronto, U. of T. Press], xx, 283pp., $3.00; Revd. *CHR* Sept.; *CJEPS* Feb. 1940; *RUO* janv.-mars 1940; *SN* Aug. 19).

L'Avenir de notre bourgeoisie: conférences prononcées au premier congrès de la Jeunesse Indépendante Catholique, Montréal, 25-27 février [contains: La bourgeoisie et l'économique, par Esdras Minville; La bourgeoisie et la culture, par Victor Barbeau; La bourgeoisie et le national, par Lionel Groulx] (Montréal, Edns. Bernard Valiquette, 141pp., 75c.). **Desrosiers (Léo-Paul),** Commencements (Documents historiques; Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 160pp.; Revd. *AU* déc.). **Gagnon (Blanche),** Réminiscences et actualités (Québec, Garneau, 254pp., 75c.). **Gravel (Albert),** Les Cantons de l'est (Sherbrooke, P.Q., chez l'auteur, 221pp., $1.00). ***Hammang (F. H.),** Marquis of Vaudreuil: New France at beginning of eighteenth century: Part I—New France and English colonies (Bruges, Université de Louvain, 1938, 218pp.). ***Hogner (Dorothy Childs),** Summer roads to Gaspé (N.Y., Dutton [Toronto, Smithers and Bonellie], 288pp., $4.00; Revd. *NYT* May 7). **Magnan (C.-J.),** Le Carillon-Sacré-Cœur: drapeau national des Canadiens français (Québec, Action Catholique, 44pp., 30c.; Revd. *RUO* janv.-mars 1940). **Morse (William Inglis)** ed., Pierre du Gua, Sieur de Monts, records: colonial and "Saintongeois" (London, Bernard Quaritch, xiv, 118pp.; Revd. *CHR* Sept.). **Quebec, Province of,** Statistical year book, 1938 (Quebec, King's Printer, xxxiii, 450pp.). **Quelques problèmes** d'actualité dans le Québec: les travaux présentés et discutés au cours de 1939 à l'Agora du dimanche et transmis par les postes du réseau français de Radio-Canada (Montréal, Beauchemin, 196pp., 75c.; Contains articles by L.-Eméry Beaulieu, Henri Bois, Wilfrid Bovey, Mme Pierre-F. Casgrain, Alfred Charpentier, Wilfrid Gagnon, Jean-Marie Gauvreau, Léon-Mercier Gouin, Beaudry Leman, Esdras Minville, B. Panet-Raymond, Antonio Perrault, Ferdinand Roy; Revd. *Actualité économique* déc.; *RD* nov.). **Richer (Léopold),** Le Statut de Westminster, 1931 (Le Document, no 31; articles parus au *Devoir*, 25-31 oct. 1938; Montréal, Impr. Populaire, 24pp., 15c.). **Scott (F. R.),** Le Canada d'aujourd'hui; préface de Edouard Montpetit; trad. de la seconde éd. anglaise (Publié sous les auspices de l'Institut canadien des Affaires internationales; Montréal, Edns. du *Devoir*, xvi, 221pp., $1.00; Revd. *Actualité économique* oct.; *RD* déc.).

R. S. Allen, Quebec's road to fascism (*Empire Review* Sept. 146-51). F.-A. Angers, La position économique des Canadiens français dans le Québec (*Actualité économique* oct. 401-26). E. Armstrong, French Canada and Empire (*Quarterly Journal of Inter-American Relations* April 77-87). M. Barbeau, Gaspe folk (*DR* Oct. 335-46); Le royaume de Saguenay (*CFran.* nov. 227-38). C.-P. Beaubien, Le problème de la survivance française au Canada et les influences américaines (*France-Amérique* août 221-9). Marthe Bergeron-Hogue, Le roi boit: coutumes de France et de chez nous (*CFran.* déc. 323-8). E. Burke, Le bon vieux temps [French-Canadian social customs] (*C Homes and Gardens* May 56-7, 75-6, 88). Emile Chartier, La vie de l'esprit au Canada français; 10e et dernière étude; les survivances françaises (*Mém. SRC* 31-46). R. Flenley, French Revolution and French Canada (*ECH* 45-67). *A. R. Foley, French-Canadian contacts with New England (*Conference on educational problems in Canadian-American relations*, Univ. of Maine Press 79-96). Paul Fontaine, Considérations pour un essai de psychologie canadienne comparée (*CFran.* juin 923-46). Amédée Gosselin, La petite histoire du Canada (*Mém. SRC* 97-107). L.-M. Gouin, Le Canada français (*Canada*, London, *The Times*, 124-6). Lionel Groulx, La bourgeoisie et le national (*Action nationale* avril 291-301). Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Canada's Commonwealth policy (*CDQ* April 271-81). Romain Légaré, L'Abitibi, région de colonisation (*NC* déc. 321-43). Jules Lesage, La culture intellectuelle chez les anciens canadiens (*Horizons* juin 12-13). Gérard Malchelosse, Les premières familles juives au Canada (*Bien public* fév.-avril). Esdras Minville, La bourgeoisie et l'économique (*Actualité économique* mars 401-25). Léon Pouliot, Aux débuts de la colonie: la Relation de 1636 (*CFran.* mars 615-36). L.-A. Prud'homme, Echos du nord-ouest d'autrefois (*Mém. SRC* 149-54). T. R. Sainte-Marie (*pseud.*), Onesime wants ouest, not west (*SN* Jan. 7). R. M. Saunders, Cultural development of New France before 1760 (*ECH* 321-45). H. Valdin, Ici raddio Canada! (*SN* April 8).

C. Criticism of Canadian Literature and Speech

(a) General and Miscellaneous

Barbeau (**Victor**), Le ramage de mon pays: le français tel qu'on le parle au Canada (Montréal, Edns. Bernard Valiquette, 225pp., $1.00; Revd. *AU* mars; *RD* juillet-août). **Choquette** (**Adrienne**) (comp.), Confidences d'écrivains canadiens-français (Trois-Rivières, Edns. du *Bien Public*, 237pp., $1.00); **Dandurand** (**Albert**), Nos orateurs (Série les Jugements; Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 233pp., $1.00; Revd. *AU* mars; *RD* oct.; *RUO* juillet-sept.). ***Fraser** (**Ian Forbes**), Spirit of French Canada: study of literature (N.Y., Columbia Univ. Press; Toronto, Ryerson, xii, 219pp., $2.75; Revd. *CHR* March 1940; *DR* Jan. 1940; *Romanic Review* XXXI). **Marion** (**Séraphin**), Les lettres canadiennes d'autrefois, tome I (Ottawa, Edns. de l'Université, 187pp., $1.00; Revd. *RUO* juillet-sept.). **Roy** (**Camille**), Manuel d'histoire de la littérature canadienne de langue française; nouvelle éd. (Montréal, Beauchemin, 191pp., $1.00).

Claude de Bonnault, Jean Bruchési: historien du Canada (*AU* avril 10-11). Arthur Maheux, La Société du Parler français (*CFran.* juin 976-82). Séraphin Marion, Lettres canadiennes d'autrefois (*RD* avril 191-9); Le prospectus de la *Gazette littéraire* (*CFran.* sept. 8-19); Le Voltairianisme de la *Gazette de Québec* (*CFran.* fév. 566-82). Philippe Panneton (Ringuet *pseud.*), Littérature canadienne (*Revue populaire* mars). Felix Walter, French-Canadian letters, in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* July 478-90, 494-506).

See also II A.

(d) Drama

Léopold Houlé, Molière au Canada (*Revue moderne* juin). E.-Z. Massicotte, Les spectacles à Montréal (*BRH* août 248-50).

D. Selected Publications in Arts and Crafts in Canada

Barbeau (**Marius**), Assomption sash (Bull. 93, Anthropological series no. 24; Ottawa, Dept. of Mines and Resources, National Museum of Canada, iv, 51pp., 25c.). **Desrosiers** (**A.**), Histoire de la musique (*see* VI C). **Morin** (**Victor**), Fleury Mesplets, pionnier de l'imprimerie à Montréal: causerie faite au dîner annuel des Maîtres Imprimeurs de Montréal, le 19 avril (Montréal, Cie de Papier Rolland, 30pp.). **Richard** (**J.-B.**), Les églises de la paroisse de Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu (Documents maskoutains, no 4; St-Hyacinthe, P.Q., Société d'histoire régionale, 77pp., 30c.).

Marius Barbeau, Deux cents ans d'orfèvrerie chez nous (*Mém. SRC* 183-91); Nos anciens orfèvres (*CFran.* mai 914-22). Réal Benoît, Nos musiciens (*Horizons* avril-nov.). Marcel Bernard, Un sculpteur peu connu, Eugène Roy (*Le Mauricien* fév., 10). F.-J. Brassard, Le drame acadien dans la musique (*Horizons* sept. 13, 26-7). E. Burke, Old regime [architectural style in New France] (*C Homes and Gardens* May 42-5, 75). M. Cailloux, Les dômes de l'Oratoire Saint-Joseph du Mont-Royal (*RTC* juin 147-66). Michel Gauvin, Maurice Gaudreau: l'homme et l'œuvre (*Horizons* juin 18-9, 33-4). Paul L'Allier, Pour la renaissance de la chanson canadienne-française (*Ecole canadienne* mai 393-). Gabriel La Rue, La joie de chanter (*Le Mauricien* fév. 16, 33). Arthur Maheux, William von Moll Berczy: colonisateur et peintre (*CFran.* mai 872-85). E.-Z. Massicotte, Le peintre Malepart de Beaucour (*BRH* fév. 42-4). Victor Morin, L'évolution de notre chanson (*Revue du Québec*, 3pp.).

E. Critical Editions, Collections, etc.

Gadbois (**Charles-Emile**) comp., La bonne chanson, 2 vols. (St-Hyacinthe, P.Q., chez l'auteur, 1938, [iv], 50; [ii], 51-100pp.). **Piché** (**Eudore**) éd.,

Chansons du vieux Québec (Montréal, Beauchemin, 224pp., $1.00). **Wrong (George M.)** ed., Long journey to country of Hurons by Father Gabriel Sagard; introduction and notes by editor; trans. into English by H. H. LANGTON (Publications of Champlain Society, XXV; Toronto, The Society, xlviii, 411, xiipp.; Revd. *CHR* Dec.; *DR* Oct.).

ANON., Le départ de Thibault (*BRH* juin 180-1). MARGARET COMPLIN, Pierre Falcon's "Chanson de la Grenouillère" (*RSC* 49-58). E.-Z. MASSICOTTE, La chanson d'Isabeau (*BRH* janv. 15-17).

III. POETRY

Biron (Hervé), Paroissiales (Trois-Rivières, chez l'auteur, 20pp.; out of print; Revd. *Horizons* juin). **Chabot (Cécile)**, Vitrail: poèmes (Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F.; Edns. Bernard Valiquette, 117pp., $1.00, $5.00; Revd. *Le Jour* 3 fév. 1940; *RD* juillet-août). **Coderre (Emile)** (JEAN NARRACHE *pseud.*), J'parl' pour parler . . . (Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 131pp., $1.00; Revd. *Horizons* juin). **Désilets (Maurice)**, Mosaïque et vol de flammes (Joliette, P.Q., chez l'auteur, Scolasticat Saint-Charles, 143pp., 35c.; Revd. *Les Carnets viatoriens* juillet; *NC* déc.). **Dion-Lévesque (Rosaire)**, *see* LÉVESQUE (L.-A.). **Doyle (Eva O.)**, Le livre d'une mère: poésies (Québec, Impr. Ernest Tremblay, 141pp., 75c.). **Fortin (Marie-Anna)**, Bleu poudre: le credo du matin; préface d'ALFRED DES ROCHERS (Rougemont, P.Q., chez l'auteur, 142pp., $1.00; Revd. *Horizons* juin). **Francœur (Jacqueline)**, Aux sources claires (Montréal, Albert Lévesque, 150pp.; Revd. *RUO* juillet-sept.). **Laramée (Jean)**, Chansons et mimes (Tract no 20; Montréal, La Ligue Missionnaire des Etudiants, 16pp., 5c.). **Lévesque (Léo-Albert)** (ROSAIRE DION-LÉVESQUE *pseud.*), Vita: poèmes (Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F.; Edns. Bernard Valiquette, 128pp., $1.00; Revd. *L'Impartial*, Nashua, N.H., 18 janv. 1940; *Le Jour* 3 fév. 1940). **Malouin (Reine)**, Les murmures: poèmes (Ottawa, L'Institut Saint-Jean-Bosco, 168pp., $1.00; Revd. *Horizons* juin). **Martin (Gérard)**, Le temple: poèmes (Montréal, Edns. Bernard Valiquette; Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 128pp.; Revd. *Le Jour* 24 fév. 1940). **Morin (Victor)**, Operetta-dinner (*see* V). **Narrache (Jean)**, *see* CODERRE (EMILE). **Pallascio-Morin (Ernest)**, Clair-obscur (Montréal, Edns. Bernard Valiquette; Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 148pp.). **Paul-Emile** (Sœur) éd., A Notre-Dame de lyre: l'Hommage des poètes canadiens-français; préface de C.-J. MAGNAN (Ottawa, Sœurs Grises de la Croix, 9 rue Water, 207pp., $1.00; Revd. *Les Carnets viatoriens* oct.; *RD* oct.; *RUO* janv.-mars 1940).

Poems by the following selected writers have appeared: Jeanne L'Archêveque-Duguay (*CFran.* oct.; *Horizons* sept., nov.), Jeannine Bélanger (Magnanarelle *pseud.*) (*Mém. SRC*), Roger Brien (*Horizons* nov.), Jean Charbonneau (*Mém. SRC*), Robert Choquette (*Horizons* juin), Emile Coderre (Jean Narrache *pseud.*) (*Horizons* nov.), Alfred Desrochers (*Horizons* nov.), Rodolphe Dubé (François Hertel *pseud.*) (*Carnets du théologue* janv.; *Horizons* juin, nov.), Anne Hébert (*CFran.* avril, oct.), Maurice Hébert (*Mém. SRC*), Jeannine Lavallée (*Horizons* nov.), Clément Marchand (*Horizons* mai, nov.), Gérard Martin (*Horizons* nov.), Gérard Rainville (*Carnets du théologue* juillet), Jeanne Rochefort (*Le Mauricien* fév.), Eva Sénecal (*Horizons* nov.).

IV. FICTION

A. Novels

Achard (Eugène), Sur le grand fleuve du Canada (Montréal, Librairie Générale Canadienne, 189pp., 35c.). **Boisseau (Lionel)**, La mer qui meurt (Montréal, Edns. du Zodiaque, 210pp., 75c.). **Brassard (Adolphe)**, Les mémoires d'un soldat inconnu (Montréal, 208pp., 80c.; Revd. *RD* oct.). **Desforêts (Benoit)**, *see* MARIE-BENOIT (Père). **Dubé (Rodolphe)** (FRANCOIS HERTEL *pseud.*), Le beau risque (Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F.; Edns. Bernard Valiquette, 136pp.; Revd. *Les Carnets viatoriens* oct.; *NC* sept.; *RD* avril;

RUO avril-juin). **Farley** (**Paul-Emile**), Jean-Paul (Montréal, Clercs de Saint-Viateur, 214pp., 60c.). **Filion** (**Laetitia**), Amour moderne (Beauceville, P.Q., *L'Eclaireur*, 143pp., 75c.). **Gilles,** Monsieur Jacques B. de Sreven (Trois-Rivières, P.Q., chez l'auteur, 156pp., 75c.). **Hertel** (**François**), *see* Dubé (Rodolphe). **Maillet** (**Adrienne**), L'oncle des jumeaux Pomponnelle (Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 251pp., $1.00; Revd. *RD* déc.). **Marie-Benoît** (Père) (Benoit Desforets *pseud.*), Le mystère d'un cloître (Québec, Ernest Tremblay, 160pp., 40c.). **Maxine,** *see* Taschereau-Fortier (Marie C.-A.). **Retté** (**Marie**), Les fils de Mammon ([Beauceville, P.Q.], *L'Eclaireur*, 188pp., $1.00). **Saint-Pierre** (**A.**), Seul dans le bois désert: roman scout (Ottawa, Edns. du Lévrier, 180pp., 50c.; Revd. *RD* oct.). **Taschereau-Fortier** (**Marie-C.-A.**) (Maxine *pseud.*), L'Aiglon blanc des Illinois (Montréal, Beauchemin, 125pp., 75c.; Revd. *AU* déc.; *Les Carnets viatoriens* oct.); La cache aux canots (histoire d'un Indien); préface de C.-H. Lefebvre (Romans historiques; Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 132pp., 60c.; Revd. *AU* juin; *RD* oct.); L'ogre de Niagara; éd. 5 (Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 1938, 112pp., 40c.). **Vivier** (**Hélène**), Histoire de Carabi: le petit cheval qui retourna au royaume du Père Noël (Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 48pp., 25c.).

B. Selected Short Stories

Short stories by the following selected writers have appeared: Jacques Bouthillier (*Horizons* sept.), Marie-Claire Daveluy (*L'Oiseau bleu* août-sept. 1938-juin-juillet 1939), Léo-Paul Desrosiers (*Horizons* oct.), Michel LeBrix (*Horizons* mai), Marcelle Lepage (*CFran.* nov.), Moïsette Olier (*Le Mauricien* janv.), J.-P. Robillard (*Le Mauricien* janv.), Eva Sénecal (*Le Mauricien* fév.; *Horizons* oct.).

V. DRAMA

A. Published Plays

Gauthier (**Lorenzo**), La grande aventure ([Québec, Tremblay et Dion], [36pp.] plano., 15c.). **Lamarche** (**Gustave**), Celle-qui-voit ou La Chevalière de la Loire: parabole héroïque canadienne en trois parties et onze tableaux en vers, avec musique (Joliette, P.Q., Edns. des Paraboliers du Roi, 50, boul. Querbes, 196pp., $1.25; Revd. *Les Carnets viatoriens* juillet; *Horizons* juin). **Lasnier** (**Rina**), Féerie indienne: Kateri Tekakwitha (St-Jean, P.Q., Edns. du Richelieu, 112 St-Jacques, 72pp., 50c.; Revd. *Les Carnets viatoriens* juillet). **Morin** (**Victor**), Operetta-dinner: a gastronomico-musical fantasy in two acts (Toronto, U. of T. Press, 30pp.; printed together with Le chanson française à travers les siècles). **Tremblay** (**Joseph-Albert**), Les deux vengeances (Chicoutimi, P.Q., *Progrès du Saguenay*, 62pp.).

B. Selected List of Plays Produced

Gustave Lamarche, La suite de Britannicus ou les remords de Néron (Scolasticat St-Charles, Joliette, P.Q.). Père Marie-Benoît (Benoît Desforêts *pseud.*), Joseph: victime et sauveur (L'Œuvre des Patronages de Québec). Denyse Mercier, Boule de neige (Hôpital Laval, Québec); Noël en kimonos (Hôpital Laval, Québec). Yvette O. Mercier Gouin, La réussite (Théâtre Daunou, Paris).

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROSE

A. Biography and Autobiography

Beaupré (**Marie**), Jeanne LeBer: première recluse du Canada français (1662-1714) (Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 200pp.). **Béique** (Mme. **F.-L.**), Quatre-vingt ans de souvenirs (Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 290pp., $1.00). **Bouvier** (**Guilberte-C.**), Kateri Tekakwitha: la plus belle fleur épanouie au bord du Saint-Laurent (Montréal, Le Messager Canadien, 152pp.; Revd. *Les Carnets viatoriens* juillet; *Horizons* mai; *NC* mars). **Daviault** (**Pierre**), Le Baron de Saint-Castin, chef abénaquis (Documents historiques; Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 219pp.; Revd. *AU* avril; *Horizons* août; *RD* juin; *RUO* janv.-mars 1940). **Gauthier (Henri),** Une âme sacerdotale: Charles Lecoq, prêtre de Saint-Sulpice, 1846-1926 (Montréal, Thérien Frères, 180pp., $1.25). **Gauvin (Michel),** Codréanu, l'homme de la forêt (Cahier I; Québec, Edns. de la Nouvelle France, 32pp., 15c.; Revd. *Horizons* juin). **Laurendeau (André),** L'Abbé Lionel Groulx (Nos maîtres de l'heure, vol. I, no 1; Montréal, Edns. de l'A. C.-F., 66pp., 25c.; Revd. *Les Carnets viatoriens* oct.; *Horizons* avril; *RD* avril). **Léopold** (Frère), Fleur de Gaspésie: Jean Olscamp (Memramcook, N.B., Université St-Joseph; Revd. *RD* avril). **Mes Fiches,** no 39, Pie XI: Pape humaniste (Montréal, *Mes Fiches*, 16pp., 5c.; Revd. *Actualite économique* avril; *NC* sept.; *RTC* sept.). **Monastère des Ursulines,** Les actes de la vénérable Mère Marie de l'Incarnation: fondatrice des Ursulines de Québec et première missionnaire enseignante (Souvenir du IIIe centenaire de l'arrivée des Ursulines aux Amériques; Québec, Monastère des Ursulines, 80pp., 50c.). **Nadeau (Eugène),** "Un homme sortit pour semer . . . ": la carrière épique du pionnier du Témiscamingue, le Frère Joseph Moffet, o.m.i. (1852-1932) (Montréal, Beauchemin, 213pp.; Revd. *Actualité économique* déc.; *AU* sept.; *RD* nov.). **Pénard (J.-M.),** Mgr Charlebois; éd. 2 (Notes et souvenirs; Montréal, Beauchemin, 1938, 243pp.). **Potvin (A. Rosario),** Le Professeur Arthur Vallée 1882-1939 (Québec, Laval Médical, 8pp.). **Prévost (Robert),** Que sont-ils devenus? (Montréal, Edns. Princeps, 125pp., $1.00). **Raymond (Marcel),** Jacques de Lacretelle (Saint-Jean, P.Q., *Le Canada-français*, 16pp., 15c.). **Robitaille (Georges),** Telle qu'elle fut: études critiques sur Marie de l'Incarnation (Montréal, Beauchemin, 178pp.; Revd. *Le Séminaire* nov.). **Roy (P.-G.),** La famille De la Porte de Louvigny (Lévis, P.Q., 48pp.; Revd. *CFran.* mars 1940). **Les Sœurs de la Charité,** Mère Mallet, 1805-1871: L'institut des Sœurs de la Charité de Québec, fondé en 1849, une fondatrice et son œuvre (Québec, Maison-Mère des Sœurs de la Charité, xii, 623pp., $2.00; Revd. *RD* oct.).

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See also VII A (*BRH*).

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F. Comment on Current Events and Problems

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VII. SCHOLARSHIP IN THE HUMANITIES

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(c) Social Sciences

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LISTS OF PUBLICATIONS: NEW-CANADIAN[1]

Compiled by Watson Kirkconnell

I. SELECTED PERIODICALS

(*Supplement to lists printed in "Letters in Canada," 1937 and 1938*)

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II. CULTURAL AND LITERARY HISTORY OF CANADA

A. Selected Works of Reference

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[1] All undated entries are of 1939. The language is indicated in brackets before the translation of the title. The numbering of the Lists corresponds to that adopted for English-Canadian Letters. Where there is nothing to report the section or subsection is silently omitted. The following abbreviations are used: *Alm.*—*Almanak*, Winnipeg; *BN*—*Buduchnist Natsiyi*, Yorkton, Sask.; C—Canadian; *Cour.*—*Der Courier*, Regina; *CP*—*Canada Posten*, Winnipeg; *CT*—*Canada Tidningen*; Croat.—Croatian; Ger.—German; *GK*—*Gazeta Katolicka*, Winnipeg; *HG*—*Hrvatski Glas*, Winnipeg; *Hkr.*—*Heimskringla*, Winnipeg; Hung.—Hungarian; Icel.—Icelandic; *IN*—*L'Italia Nuova*, Montreal; Ital.—Italian; *KF*—*Kanadysky Farmer*, Winnipeg; *KG*—*Kanadsky Gudok*, Winnipeg; *KMU*—*Kanadai Magyar Ujsag*, Winnipeg; *Lbg.*—*Lögberg*, Winnipeg; *MR*—*Mennonitische Rundschau*, Winnipeg; *Ndw.*—*Nordwesten*, Winnipeg; *NG*—*Narodna Gazeta*, Winnipeg; Norw.—Norwegian; *Norr.*—*Norrona Canadian*, Winnipeg; *NS*—*Novy Shlakh*, Saskatoon; *NSP*—*Nya Svenska Pressen*; Pol.—Polish; *Sgn.*—*Sameiningin*, Winnipeg; Swed.—Swedish; *TTI*—*Timarit Thjodrœknisfjelags Islendinga*, Winnipeg; *UH*—*Ukraiyinsky Holos*, Winnipeg; Ukr.—Ukrainian; *UR*—*Ukraiyinsky Robitnyk*, Toronto; *UTQ*—*University of Toronto Quarterly*; *UW*—*Ukrayinsky Wisty*, Edmonton.

stone (**M. Shelly**), How to become a Canadian citizen (Toronto, Francis White, 30pp., 10c.). **Poles in Canada** (Winnipeg, Acme Advertising Agency, 218 Bannatyne Ave., 76pp., 50c.). **Rosenberg** (**Louis**), Canada's Jews: social and economic study of Jews in Canada (Montreal, Bureau of Social and Economic Research, Canadian Jewish Congress, 2040 Bleury St., 418pp.). **Who's who in American Jewry,** 1938-39: biographical dictionary of living Jews of United States and Canada; ed. *John Simons (N.Y., National News Assoc., 1938, 1177pp., $9.85).

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C. Criticism of Canadian Literature and Speech

Gudmundur Árnason, Islenzkar og adrar útlendar bókmentir í Canada (Icel. "Icelandic and other foreign literatures in Canada" *TTI* 30-9). Richard Beck, Icelandic-American literature (contributed to *History of Scandinavian Literatures*, ed. *Frederika Blankner, N.Y., Dial Press, 1938, 281-90). Aron M. Friesen, Hoch- oder Plattdeutsch (Ger. "High or Low German?" *Bote*). Jakob Jónsson, Althyduskáldid Valdimar Pálsson (Icel. "Folk-poet, Valdimar Pálsson" *TTI* 75-80). Watson Kirkconnell, New-Canadian letters in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* July 490-3, 507-11); Skald in Canada (*Trans. Royal Society of Canada* XXXIII, 107-21).

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III. POETRY

Stefansson (**Jonas**) ("J.S. frá Kaldbak"), Ljódmæli (Icel. "Poetry"; Vidir, Manitoba, Northern Press, 175pp.).

Poems in the various languages, and by the following writers, have appeared: **Croat:** S. Krpan (*HG*). **German:** G. Berg (*MR*, *Ndw.*), Peter Dyck (*Ndw.*), H. D. Friesen (*MR*), Isaac P. Friesen (*Bundesbote*, U.S.A., *MR*, *Ndw.*, *Zionsbote*), Abr. Huebert (*MR*), Peter P. Isaac (*Bote*, *MR*), J. H. Janzen (*Bote* and privately mimeographed), J. P. Klassen (*Ndw.*), Peter J. Klassen (*Bote*, *Ndw.*), Helene Koehn (*Ndw.*), G. Loewen (*Bote*), Ida Mengering (*Cour.*, *Ndw.*), Agnes Miegel (*Cour.*), Laura Neufeld (*MR*), E. Obenauer (*Ndw.*), F. C. Ortmann (*MR*), Anton Pohlkamp (*Ndw.*), G. D. Rempel (*Cour.*, *MR*), Heinrich Riemer (*Bote*), Ferdinand Schroeder (*Cour.*), Henry Trelle (*MR*, *Ndw.*), F. E. Winger (*Ndw.*), Maria Zurowski (*Ndw.*). **Hungarian:** Erno Csók (*KMU*), Erno Dziallas (*KMU*), Gyula Izsák (*KMU*). **Icelandic:** "A.B." (*Lbg.*), Thorbjörg Árnadóttir (*Lbg.*), Orn Árnarson (*Hkr.*), Lárus Árnason (*Lbg.*), Marja G. Árnason (*Sgn.*), Kristján J. Austmann (*Lbg.*), S. Bardarson (*Hkr.*), Richard Beck (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), S. B. Benedictsson (*Lbg.*), David Björnsson (*Hkr.*), S. E. Björnsson (*Lbg.*, *Hkr.*), G. O. Einarsson (*Lbg.*), Magnús Einarsson (*Lbg.*), Gudmundur Eliasson (*Hkr.*), Árni G. Eylands (*Lbg.*), Gudjón Fridriksson (*Hkr.*), Páll Gudmundsson (*Lbg.*), Guttormur J. Guttormsson (*Lbg.*, *TTI*), Vigfús J. Guttormsson (*Lbg.*), F. Hjálmarsson (*Lbg.*), B. J. Hornfjörd (*Lbg.*), Jóhannes H. Húnfjörd (*Lbg.*), M. Ingimarsson (*Hkr.*), Sigurdur Júlíus Jóhannesson (*Baldursbrá*, *Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), Gudmundur Johnson (*Hkr.*), H. E. Johnson (*Hkr.*), Jakobína Johnson (*Dvöl*, *Lbg.*, *Lesbók Morgunbladsins*), W. G. Johnson (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), Einar Páll Jónsson (*Lbg.*), Gísli Jónsson (*TTI*), J. S. frá Kaldbak (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), T. T. Kalman (*Hkr.*), Jón Kernested (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), Magnús Markússon (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), Th. Nelson (*Hkr.*), Jakob J. Norman (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), Jónas Pálsson (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), Kristján S. Pálsson (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*), Páll S. Pálsson (*Hkr.*, *TTI*), Kolbeinn Sæmundsson (*Lbg.*), F. P. Sigurdsson (*Lbg.*), Jóhann Sigurjónsson (*Hkr.*), Magnús Snowfield (*Lbg.*), Gudmundur Stefánsson (*Hkr.*), Ragnar Stefánsson (*Hkr.*), Steingrímur Thorláksson (*Sgn.*), B. Thorsteinsson (*Hkr.*), Th. Th. Thorsteinsson (*Hkr.*, *Lbg.*, *TTI*), Jóhanna S. Thorwald (*Lbg.*). **Italian:** Liborio Lattoni (*IN*), Sancio Pancetta (*IN*), Gina Vaj Pedotti (*IN*), Tizio Semproni (*IN*). **Norwegian** (all in (*Norrona*): Ola Berg, Björgulv Björnaraa, Edward Björnson, Olav Böhmer, Olav Brusletto, Martin Eide, Birgitte Erickson, S. O. Flottorp, Olaf Hofoss, Ole Lundsven, Sverre Monsen, Sam Overlie, Simon Oyen, Aasne Ronjom, John J. Solem. **Polish:** Emilia Blicharz (*GK*), "Ja-Sa" (*GK*), W. Sienko (*Czas*), Edward Slónski (*Czas*), Piotr Wilgan (*Czas*), A. Wojcicki (*GK*). **Russian** (all in *KG*): Nykolas Aseyev, M. Isakovsky, Semen Kyrsanov, Peretz Markysh, Sergey Mykhalkov, Leonid Topchy. **Swedish:** Arthur A. Anderson (*CT*), Axel Anderson (*CP*), John Anderson (*CP*), Stina Anderson (*CP*), A. Bergström (*CP*), C. Björkman (*CP*), Carl Boberg (*CP*), Jakob Bonggren (*CP*), Effa Brahe (*CP*), Elmer Diktonius (*CT*), Emma Drevits (*CP*), Gunnar Edman (*CT*), N. A. Fredlund (*CT*), C. A. Gavert (*CP*), Bertil Gedda (*CT*), Bertil Gripenberg (*CT*), F. O. Gustafson (*CP*), John Gustafsson (*CP*), Kristin Hed (*CT*), Olaf Hofoss (*CT*), Josef Högstedt (*CT*), Carl Holmer (*CP*, *CT*), Walter Holmlund (*NSP*), Bengt Jändel (*CT*), Stig Jarrel (*CT*), Albert Johanson (*CP*), Nils Larsson (*CT*), Arne Lindgren (*CP*), Oscar Lövgren (*CP*), Einar Malm (*CT*), Manne Malm (*CP*, *CT*), Pälle Näver (*CT*), Gudrun Nilsson (*CP*), N. S. Norling (*CT*), Fred Erik Nycander (*CT*), David Nyvall (*CP*), Alfred P. Peterson (*CP*), Joseph Rosenius (*CP*), Gustaf Rydstedt (*CP*), Gunnar Mascoll Silverstolpe (*CT*), Oscar Stavert (*CP*), Ragnar Tomson (*CP*), Gustaf Ullman (*NSP*), Albert Viksten (*CT*), Birger Waardh (*CP*), Carl Wellander (*CT*), W. Westlind (*CP*), Evald Widell (*CP*), Waldemar Willén (*CP*), Swan Wilson (*CT*), Wilhelm Winter (*CP*). **Ukrainian:** Hennadiy Brezhnov (*NG*), Lyubomyr Dmyterko (*NG*), Petro Duma (*KF*), R. Durbak (*UW*), Maxim Hak (*UR*), Andriy Harasevich (*NS*), Volodymyr Holovatsky (*NG*), Ivan Irlavsky (*NS*), Ivan Kmeta (*NS*), Ivan Kolos (*NS*), Mariyka Kramar (*NS*), Stepan Kryzhanivsky (*NG*), P. Kulish (*BN*), Viktor Kupchenko (*UW*), Vsevolod Lahidny (*NS*), Vasyl Lebedyev-Kumach (*NG*), V. Limnychenko (*UW*), Mykyta Mahyr (*UH*, *UW*), Osip Makovey (*NS*), Andriy Malyshko (*KF*, *NG*), V. Marchenko (*NG*), Mykola Matiyiv-Melnyk (*UW*), Stepan Musiychuk (*NS*), I. Nekhoda (*NG*), Katherine Nowosad (*UH*), Stepan Oliynyk (*NG*), Mykhaylo Oshtsipok (*NS*), Jakiv Otruta (*UR*), Maxim Rylsky (*NG*), Ivan Shelestynskiy (*NS*), George Shkrymeliak (*UW*), Mykola Shpak (*NG*), Ivan Sokolovsky (*UH*), Olexa Stefanovich (*NS*, *UH*), A. Trukh (*UW*), Wasyl Tulewitrow (*UR*), Pavlo Turko (*UH*), Taras Ukrayinets (*UH*), Yura Vilshenko (*BN*), H. Yorkevich (*NS*), M. Zoryan (*UW*).

IV. FICTION

A. Novels, Serials, etc.

Dolega-Mostowicz (**Tadeusz**), Profesor Wilczur (Pol. ser. *GK*). **Hocker** (**Paul Oskar**), Don Juans Frau (Ger. "Don Juan's wife"; ser. *Ndw.*). **Horn** (**W. O.** von), Das Patengeschenk (Ger. "Christening-present"; ser. *Steinbach Post*). **Invernizio** (**Carolina**), L'amante del ladro (Ital. "Robber's sweetheart"; ser. *IN*). **Kiriak** (**Illya**), Syny Zemli (Ukr. "Sons of soil";

Edmonton, Institute Press, 398pp.). **Klassen (Peter)**, Grossmutters Schatz (Ger. "Grandmother's sweetheart"; Superb, Sask., author, 134pp.). **Kmeta-Efimovich (Ivan)**, The hurricane; trans. from Ukr. by Jessie Ostaff and Percival Cundy (Saskatoon, Bible College Press, 68pp.). **Luhowy (Alexander)**, Za Voliu Ukrayiny (Ukr. "For freedom of Ukraine"; Winnipeg, Ukr. Pub. Co., 212pp.). **Mastriani (Francesco)**, La cieca di Sorrento (Ital. "Blind woman of Sorrento"; ser. *IN*). **Mniszek (Helena)**, Panicz (Pol. "Young nobleman"; ser. *Czas*). **Rabl (Hans)**, Der grosse Zug (Ger. "Great march"; ser. *Cour.*). **Riese (Charlotte)**, Auf Sandberghof (Ger. "At Sandberghof"; ser. *Ndw.*). **Senoa (August)**, Kletva (Croat. "The curse"; ser. *HG*); Diogenes, historicka pripovijest xviii vieka (Croat. "Diogenes, historical tale of 18th century"; ser. *HG*). **Zakrzewska (Helena)**, Biale Róze (Pol. "White Roses"; ser. *GK*).

B. Selected Short Stories

Short stories in the various languages, and by the following writers, have appeared: **German:** B. Clement (*MR*), E. Finke (*Cour.*), Al. Fliegel (*Cour.*), Eugenie Hoffmann (*Cour.*), Milana Jank (*Ndw.*), Peter Klassen (*Bote*, *Cour.*, *MR*, *Ndw.*), E. Kraus (*MR*), G. Loewen (*Bote*), Bruno Mannel (*Cour.*), Otto Ruppius (*Steinbach Post*), Franz Schauwecker (*Cour.*), Ernst Schreiner (*MR*), Maria Zurowski (*Ndw. Kalendar*). **Icelandic:** Jóhann Magnús Bjarnason (*TTI*), Gudrún H. Finnsdóttir (*TTI*), Nicholas Henricksen (*Lbg.*), Sig. Sölvason (*Hkr.*). **Norwegian:** Sigurd Christiansen (*Norr.*), A. Thomassen (*Norr.*). **Russian:** G. Kubansky (*KG*), M. Podzelinsky (*KG*). **Swedish:** Eva Bosaeus (*CT*), Emma Drevits (*CP*), Charles Erickson (*CT*), Gerda Ghobe (*CP*, *CT*), Inez Havana (*NSP*), Ernst Jotson (*CT*), Lennart Karlfeldt (*CT*), Lars P. Olson (*CP*), Torsten Sandberg (*CP*, *CT*), Tony Torvald (*CT*). **Ukrainian:** Mykhaylo Chaboryk (*UH*), Marko Cheremshyna (*NS*), Borys Homzyn (*UR*), O. Horytsvit (*UW*), M. Khvyloviy (*NS*), Ivan Kmeta (*NS*, *Wistnyk*, Lwów), H. Kosynka (*NS*), Tetiana Kroitor (*UW*), Ivan Shelestynskiy (*NS*), Vasyl Stefanyk (*NS*), M. Tarasenko (*NG*), Marko Vovchok (*NS*).

V. DRAMA

Jacob H. Janzen, "Eltern und Kinder" (Ger. "Parents and children," play in two acts, Waterloo, Ont., author, mimeo.). J. J. Wall, Eine freie Aussprache (Ger. "Clear explanation," *Bote*).

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROSE

A. Biography and Autobiography

Minningarathöfn séra Ragnars E. Kvarans (Icel. "Commemorative ceremony for Rev. Ragnar E. Kvaran"; Winnipeg, Viking Press, 41pp.).

J. Magnus Bjarnason, Jón Jóhansson Borgfjörd (Icel. *Hkr.*). Dm. Doroshenko, Evhen Chykalenko, 1861-1929 (Ukr. *UH* Sept. 6). G. Friesen, Erlebt (Ger. "Lived through" *MR*). Enoch Gillstrom, En Färd Osterut (Swed. "Eastern journey" *CP*). Anna Katterfeld, Ein einziger Tag: ein Erinnerungsbild aus der Bolschewistenzeit in Kurland (Ger. "Single day: picture of memory from Bolshevist period in Courland" *MR* March 8). Ilko Korpan, Istoriya moyoho Zhyttya v Kanadi (Ukr. "Story of my life in Canada" *UH* June). Ivan Lemkiwskiy, Tayna Bolshevytska Drukarnya (Ukr. "Secret Bolshevist press" *UR* July). G. Loewen, Lang, lang ist's her (Ger. "It is long since" *Bote*). Pal Santha, Huszezer mértföld a Csendes Oceánon (Hung. "Twenty thousand miles on Pacific Ocean"; ser. *KMU* Jan.-March). W. Sienko, Czlowiek spokojnego serca (Pol. "Man of quiet heart," memoirs of Karol Szymanowski, *Czas*).

B. Sketches: Narrative, Descriptive, Reflective, and Humorous[2]

J. Magnus Bjarnason, Frank North (*TTI* 23-9). Holmfridur Danielson, Sumardvöl á Islandi ("Summer visit in Iceland" *Hkr.* Aug. 9). Sigurdur Júlíus Jóhannesson, Klettafjöll og Kyrrahaf ("Rocky Mountains and Pacific Ocean"; ser. *Hkr.*, *Lbg.*). G. Loewen, Kleine Bilder aus der Krim (Ger. "Little sketches from Crimea" *Bote*). G. P. Luden, De Voortrekkersfeesten in Zuid-Afrika (Dutch "Pioneer festivals in South Africa" *Hollandia* Feb.). Rannveig Kristin Gudmundsdóttir Sigbjornsson, I ljósi lídandi dagsins ("In light of passing day" *Lbg.* Dec. 21); Yfir aldir og ógnir ("Concerning age and fears" *Lbg.* March 2). Wasyl Tulewitrow, Z velykodnych Pochuvan (Ukr. "Emotions at Easter-time" *UR*); Rizdvyana Nich (Ukr. "Christmas night" *UR*); Polyemika nashykh dniv (Ukr. "Polemic in our days" *UR*).

C. Criticial Essays[2]

Richard Beck, Einar Benediktsson hálf-áttrædur ("Einar Benediktsson at seventy-five" *Lbg.* Nov. 9); Höfdingi í ríki andans ("Chief in kingdom of spirit" rev. of *Haraldur Nielsson* by Ásmund Gudmundsson, *Lbg.* Dec. 21); Lestrarvert rit ("Work worth reading" rev. of *Astalíf* by Pétur Sigurdsson, *Lbg.* Sept. 14). O. Bochkovskiy, Epopeya Ukrayinskykh Pioniriv v Kanadi (Ukr. "Epic of Ukrainian pioneers in Canada," review of Illya Kiriak's *Syny Zemli*, *UH* July 26). Gudrún Finnsdóttir, Hrólfur Kraki og kappar hans ("Hrólfur Kraki and his heroes" *Hkr.*). Hjálmar Gíslason, Tvær bækur eftir H. K. Laxness ("Two books by H. K. Laxness" *Lbg.* Feb. 16). A. Lisovskiy, Velykiy Realist (Ukr. "Great realist" art. on Anton Chekhov, *NG*). Sigurdur Nordal, Indridi Thorkelsson á Fjalli (*Lbg.* Nov. 16); Mesta skáld Vesturheims ("Greatest poet of Western World" i.e. Stephan G. Stephansson, *Hkr.* Aug. 9). K. Salasin, V pushtakh Polissya (Ukr. "On steppes of Polisia" art. on Yakub Kolas, White Russian poet, *NG*). P. P. Wiebe, Späne von der Sprache der Musik (Ger. "Chips from language of music" *MR*); Späne von der Kunst der Musik (Ger. "Chips from art of music" *MR*).

D. Writings on Religion

Janzen (Jacob H.), Leitfaden fuer Biblische Geschichte (Ger. "Guide to Biblical history"; Winnipeg, Christian Press, 2 vols.).

Amongst the numerous other writers on religious subjects, the following may be mentioned: Gudmundur Árnason (*Hkr.*), Natanael Beskow (*CP*), Gottfrid Billing (*CP*), J. Block (*Bote*), J. Born (*Bote*), J. P. Braun (*Bote*, *MR*), Erik Brolund (*CP*), R. Chomyak (*BN*), D. J. Dick (*MR*), Eliese Dyck (*Bote*), J. P. Epp (*MR*), V. J. Eylands (*Lbg.*), Abr. A. Frose (*Bote*), G. S. Fryklind (*CP*), Otto Funcke (*Bote*), Fr. Hammersten (*CP*), David Hedegaard (*CP*), G. Huebert (*MR*), Peter P. Isaac (*MR*), Jacob H. Janzen (*Bote*, *Christlicher Bundesbote*, *Der Herold*, *MR*), C. Axel Johnson (*CP*), Gust. E. Johnson (*CP*), Ivar Jonsson (*CP*), Jakob Jonsson (*Hkr.*), Fr. Kammerloch (*MR*), J. J. Klassen (*Bote*), Heinrich Krawitz (*St. Peters Bote*), J. J. Kroeker (*MR*), Wasyl Kushnir (*BN*), C. Lindoff (*CP*), Frank Mangs (*CP*), Runolfur Marteinsson (*Lbg.*, *Sgn.*), Fr. Naumann (*Bote*), J. G. Neufeld (*MR*), Joh. J. Neufeld (*MR*), J. W. Neufeld (*MR*), Olle Nystedt (*CP*), F. Edward Olson (*CP*), F. C. Ortmann (*MR*), G. H. Peters (*Bote*), Fritz Peterson (*CP*), P. Alfred Peterson (*CP*), Philip M. Peterson (*Hkr.*), H. H. Podorozhny (*C Ranok*), G. A. Quarnström (*CP*), Axel Rapp (*CP*), G. P. Regehr (*MR*), J. G. Rempel (*Bote*), J. J. Siemens (*Bote*), W. Sienko (*Czas*), A. B. Simpson (*CP*), Sam Stadener (*CP*), N. Steingrímur Thorláksson (*Sgn.*), S. Octavius Thorláksson (*Sgn.*), Wilhelm J. Toews (*MR*), B. H. Unruh (*MR*), P. Waldenström (*CP*), John J. Wall (*MR*), B. A. Werklund (*CP*), P. H. Wiebe (*MR*).

See also *Monatshefte der Oblaten der Unbefleckten Jungfrau Maria*, Nrs. 10, Oct., 1938 and 5, May, 1939, Hünefeld, Hessen-Nassau, work of Oblate fathers in Arctic.

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[2] Icelandic except where noted.

F. Comment on Current Events and Problems

Shemen (**N.**), Between war and peace (Toronto, Journal Press, 542 Dundas St. W., 324pp.; In Yiddish and English).

Jozefina Burkhardt, Tragediya ukrayinskoho studenstva v SSSR (Ukr. "Tragedy of Ukrainian student community in U.S.S.R." *KF* July 26). J. P. Classen, Wehrlos? (Ger. "Non-combatant?" *MR*). Zsigmond Gerlóczy, Egészégügyi ismeretek (Magyar "Facts of sanitation" *KMU*). Fr. Kammerloch, Russlands Schicksal (Ger. "Russia's fate" *MR*). M. Kamyanetskiy, Nimtsi v Ukrayina (Ukr. "Germans in Ukraine" *UH*). Wasyl Kushnir, Tragediya Chamberlaina (Ukr. "Tragedy of Chamberlain" *BN*). János László Papp, A Szovjetparadicsom munkában (Hung. "Soviet paradise at work," critical, *KMU*). W. Sienko, Na zwaleskach srzeszlósci (Pol. "On ruins of past," conditions in Poland, *Czas*). Halvdan A. Strand, Hvad er demokrati? (Norw. "What is democracy?" *Norr.*). B. H. Unruh-Karlsruhe, Koloniepolitik seit Revolutionsausbruch (Ger. "Colonial policy since outbreak of Revolution" *MR*). Friedrich Karl Wiebe, Deutschland und die Judenfrage (Ger. "Germany and Jewish question" *Alberta Herold*).

VII. SCHOLARSHIP IN THE HUMANITIES

Doroshenko (**Demeter**), History of Ukraine; trans. by Hanna Keller ed. G. W. Simpson, pub. by Ukrainian Self-Reliance League (Edmonton, Institute Press, 702pp., $3.50). **Ewach** (**Honoré**), Narys istoriyi Velykoyi Brytaniyi (Ukr. "Sketch of history of Great Britain"; ser. *UH*). **Krypyakevich** (**Ivan**), Istoriya Ukrayiny (Ukr. "History of Ukraine"; ser. *UW*).

Beck (Richard), chapters on "Icelandic-American literature" (pp. 233-80), "Finnish literature" (pp. 291-310), and "Norwegian-American literature" (pp. 74-86) (*History of the Scandinavian literatures*, ed. *Frederika Blankner, N.Y., Dial Press); Orn Árnarson skáld (Icel. "Poet Orn Árnarson" *TTI*). Stefán Einarsson, Yfirlit yfir íslenzk sagna- og leitritskáld sídasta áratuginn (1928-38) (Icel. "Survey of Icelandic fiction and drama of past decade" *TTI* 3-15). David H. Epp, Industrie und Menschenleben aus der Kindheitgeschichte der deutschen Industrie in den Kolonien Südrusslands (Ger. "Industry and human life in early history of German industry in colonies of Southern Russia"; ser. *Bote*). Honoré Ewach, numerous scientific articles (Ukr. *UH*). B. B. Janz, Einige kurze Mitteilungen über den Forsteidienst der Mennoniten in Russland (Ger. "Few brief memoranda concerning forestry service of Mennonites in Russia" *Bote*, *MR*). Franjo Preveden, Nas kulturni preporod (Croat. "Our cultural revival" *HG*). George Vlassis, Afneios Korinthos, Corinth from time of Homer to Greek Revolution (*Atlantis*, N.Y.); Athens during Greek Revolution, 1821-25 (*Eleftheron Vema*, Athens); Causes of Greek Revolution (*Atlantis*); Islands of Hydra and Spetgai during Greek Revolution, 1821 (*Atlantis*).

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